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ABSTRACT

This text is designed for classroom and self-study of Uzbek by Peace Corps volunteers training to serve in Uzbekistan. It consists of language and culture lessons on 11 topics: personal identification; classroom communication; conversation with hosts; food; getting and giving directions; public transportation; social situations; the communications system; medical needs; shopping; and speaking about the Peace Corps. An introductory section outlines major phonological and grammatical characteristics of the Uzbek language and features of the Cyrillic alphabet. Subsequent sections contain the language lessons, organized by topic and introduced with cultural notes. Each lesson consists of a prescribed competency, a brief dialogue, vocabulary list, and notes on grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and spelling. Appended materials include: a list of the competencies in English and further information on days of the week, months, and seasons, numerals and fractions, forms of address, and kinship terms. A glossary of words in the dialogues is also included. (MSE)

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Uzbek

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Uzbekistan

PEACE CORPS

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by

Khayrulla Ismatulla and Larry Clark

1992

FL 020 927

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PEACE CORPS
OF THE UNITED STATES
DIRECTOR

Dear Peace Corps Volunteer in Uzbekistan:

This Uzbek language text is a very important tool for properly preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Uzbekistan. Your time of service in Uzbekistan will be of great benefit to the people of that historic land.

Knowing the language is of course a key element in our programs everywhere and I hope that you keep this text with you for quick and easy reference at all times. This text is designed to put you at ease in the Uzbek culture by making you quickly conversant with most day-to-day situations you are apt to encounter during your tour in Uzbekistan.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your service to the Peace Corps, the people of Uzbekistan and the people of the United States. Your commitment to volunteerism is truly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elaine L. Chao

1990 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20526

PEACE CORPS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Acknowledgments

This book is one of five Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in mid-1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Uzbekistan. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to serve in Uzbekistan. It is the result of work not only by the author(s), but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially, Toni Borge and Janet Paz-Castillo, Training Officers for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

July 1992

1990 K STREET N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20526

Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

It is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.

Authors' Preface

This manual of the standard Uzbek language is intended to facilitate the acquisition of basic language skills that Peace Corps volunteers will need to enrich their tour in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Conceivably, its materials may be used in conjunction with a textbook for teaching Uzbek at the university level.

Professors Ismatulla and Clark of the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies at Indiana University collaborated on and share responsibility for both the Uzbek and the English portions of the text. At the same time, the authors wish to acknowledge their gratitude for the assistance of the following individuals.

This project benefitted greatly from the assistance of David Tyson, a graduate student in this Department. His adaptation of the special Cyrillic font and his processing of the text eased the task considerably. Thanks to his experience in Central Asia and his command of the Uzbek language, Mr. Tyson could contribute numerous valuable suggestions that improved this manual.

Professor William Fierman of this Department drew on his wide-ranging knowledge of the Uzbek language and people to enhance the cultural notes authored by Professor Ismatulla.

Project consultant Ms. Nancy Clair clarified the principles of the competency-based approach, combed the text for "competency," and displayed great patience and humor throughout the project.

The authors are aware that this first competency-based manual of Uzbek contains imperfections, but they remind their readers:

Ойда ҳам доғ бор.

'Even the moon has flaws.'

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A Brief Introduction to the Uzbek Language

Uzbek is a member of the Turkic language family. Speakers of these languages number approximately 150 million and range from the Tuvas of Siberia and Uygurs of China through the Kazaks and Kirgiz of Central Asia to the Tatars of Europe and Turks and Azeris of the Near East. While all the Turkic languages share a common structure and basic vocabulary, many (for example, Chuvash and Yakut) are not mutually intelligible. However, most Uzbeks and Uygurs are able to converse freely with one another because their ancestors adopted the same local Turkic dialects spoken in urban areas of Central Asia.

Standard Uzbek conforms to those urban dialects without being exactly the same as any one of them. It incorporates several elements borrowed from local Persian dialects. This influence is most apparent in the vowel system and in the large number of words borrowed from Persian and Arabic. Standard Uzbek also reflects a heritage from the classical language in Arabic script called Chagatay or Central Asian Turki, which was used by Muslim Turks until the early 20th century. The period of Soviet rule also left its stamp on the standard literary language.

Standard literary Uzbek has been written in a modified Cyrillic alphabet for over 50 years. From 1929 to 1940, Uzbeks used a Latin alphabet. There are a number of dialects spoken in Uzbekistan, some of them rather different from the standard language.

The current Uzbek alphabet accurately represents most of the sounds of the speech of educated Uzbeks. It contains 33 letters and two signs in the following alphabetic order: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Е е, Ё е, Ж ж, З з, И и, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Ъ ъ, Ь ь, Э э, Ю ю, Я я, Ў ў, Қ қ, Г ғ, Ҳ ҳ.

Vowels

The six vowels of Uzbek are represented by the following letters:

а	Pronounced as English **a** in the word 'bat.'
э, е	As English **e** in the word 'yes.' The letter **э** is written at the beginning of a word for this sound, while the letter **е** is used elsewhere in a word.
и	As English **i** in the word 'it.'
о	As English **o** in the word 'hot.'
у	As English **oo** in the word 'root.'
ў	As English **o** in the word 'row,' but without the 'w' sound.

Consonants

Uzbek consonants are represented by the following letters:

п	As English **p** in the word 'pick,' but without aspiration (the 'h' sound) after **p**.
т	As English **t** in the word 'top,' but without aspiration.
к	As English **k** in the word 'keep,' but without aspiration.
б	As English **b** in the word 'book.'
д	As English **d** in the word 'door.'

г	As English **g** in the word 'good.'
қ	English does not have an equivalent sound. Қ is pronounced similarly to the **c** in 'cost,' but farther back in the mouth.
м	As English **m** in the word 'moon.'
н	As English **n** in the word 'new.'
нг	These two letters are pronounced as one sound, exactly as English **ng** in the word 'singing.'
л	As English **l** in the word 'look.'
р	As English **r** in the word 'thrill.'
с	As English **s** in the word 'see.'
з	As English **z** in the word 'zoo.'
ш	As English **sh** in the word 'show.'
ч	As English **ch** in the word 'child.'
ж	As English **j** in the word 'just' in Uzbek words, but as English **s** in the word 'measure' in Russian and international words.
х	English does not have an equivalent sound. This sound is exactly that of the German pronunciation of **ch** in a word like 'Bach.'
ғ	English does not have an equivalent sound. Ғ is close to English **gh** in the word 'yoghurt.' It is similar to the sound **х**, but is pronounced with the quality of voicing.
ҳ	As English **h** in the word 'help.'
ф	As English **f** in the word 'few.'
в	As English **w** in the word 'want' in Uzbek words, but as English **v** in the word 'very' in Russian and international words.

й	As English **y** in the word 'you.'
я	As English **ya** in the word 'yankee.'
е	As English **ye** in the word 'yes,' but only when this letter appears at the beginning of a word. Within a word, the letter **е** is pronounced as English **e** in the word 'less.'
ё	As English **yo** in the word 'beyond.'
ю	As English **you** in the word 'youth.'
ъ	In Uzbek words, after a vowel this letter indicates that the vowel is long: **раъно /raano/**. After a consonant it indicates that the consonant is followed by a brief breath or no sound: **санъат /san#at/**. It is also used to indicate that a consonant does not have a palatal or 'y' quality in Russian words.
ь, ц	This sign and this letter are used only to write Russian and international words. **Ь** is used to indicate that a consonant has a palatal or 'y' quality in Russian words, and **ц** is pronounced as English **ts** in the word 'bats' in Russian words.

Two letters and one sign are pronounced one way in Uzbek words, and another way in Russian and international words. These letters are **ж** and **в**; the sign is **ъ**.

One series of letters and their sound correspondences may be difficult for the beginner. These letters involve the sounds **у** plus any of the six vowels:

я	(English **ya** in 'yankee')	**ё**	(English **yo** in 'beyond')
е	(English **ye** in 'yes')	**ю**	(English **you** in 'youth')
йи	(English **yea** in 'year')	**йў**	(English **you** in 'your')

Individual sounds without exact equivalents in English also may present difficulties for the beginner, especially the consonants **қ**, **х**, and **ғ**. The vowels are pronounced as single sounds and never as diphthongs or two vowels as in English.

Beginners should take care to distinguish certain letters whose shapes are very similar, but whose sounds are not: **г** and **ғ**, **к** and **қ**, and **х** and **ҳ**.

NOMINAL AND VERBAL WORDS

There are two main types of words in Uzbek: nominals and verbals. Nominals are those words which are equivalent to English nouns and adjectives, or which have a noun-like character; for example, қора, 'black' and кўз 'eye.'

In Uzbek, nominals include classes of words that in English are called nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and some adverbs. An Uzbek "noun" may be equivalent to an English adjective or noun:

Қора кўзларим	'My black eyes...'
Кўзларим қора.	'My eyes are black.'

Verbals are those words which are equivalent to English verbs and some adverbs; for example, келмоқ 'to come' (infinitive) and бўлиб 'as, being' (gerund).

In addition, there are a small number of particles, conjunctions, and similar words which do not take suffixes; for example учун 'for' and ва 'and.'

The last syllable of an Uzbek word receives the stress. However, certain endings and particles at the end of words are not stressed.

SUFFIXATION

The lexical meanings and grammatical functions of Uzbek words are indicated primarily by adding elements called suffixes to the ends of the words. This process of suffixation (also called agglutination) is regular and clear in the sense that it does not require changing the phonetic shapes of words and suffixes; for example,

кўз+лар+им	'eye+s+my' = 'my eyes'

WORD FORMATION SUFFIXES

Nominals and verbals with new lexical meanings are created in Uzbek through suffixation. Adding a suffix to a nominal root or word results in a nominal or a verbal with a new lexical meaning:

бош	'head' (anatomy)
бошлиқ	'chief, foreman'
бошламоқ	'to begin' (infinitive)

Adding a suffix to a verbal root or word also produces a nominal or a verbal with a new lexical meaning:

бошланмоқ	'to be begun' (infinitive)
бошланғич	'beginning, elementary'

GRAMMATICAL SUFFIXES

The indication of grammatical functions like number, case, mood or tense is accomplished by adding suffixes to words. These grammatical suffixes change the relationship of one word to other words in a sentence; however, they do not change the basic lexical meaning of the word:

Lexical		*Grammatical*	
уй	'home'	уйда	'at home'
уйламоқ	'to marry'	уйга келди	'he came home'
уйланмоқ	'to get married'	уйланди	'he got married'

PLURAL SUFFIX

The Uzbek plural suffix -лар is added to nominals to indicate that there is more than one subject or object, but also to verbals to indicate that there is more than one subject. After a numeral, the plural suffix is not added to a nominal:

қиз	'daughter'	келди	'he came'
қизлар	'daughters'	келдилар	'they came'
уч қиз	'three daughters'		

CASE SUFFIXES

Case suffixes express relationships between nominals and verbals and are equivalent to English 'to,' 'in,' 'from,' and other ideas:

ўгил	'son'	**ўгилга**	'to the son'
халқ	'people'	**халқдан**	'from the people'
китоб	'book'	**китобда**	'in the book'

POSSESSION SUFFIXES

Uzbek has several means of expressing possession. One means requires adding possessive suffixes to a nominal:

китобим	'my book'	**китобимиз**	'our book'
китобинг	'your book' (singular)	**китобингиз**	'your book' (plural)

A second means requires the possessive relationship construction. In Uzbek, the possessor of an object is placed first, often with the suffix -**нинг**, while the person or object possessed is placed second, always with the suffix -**и**/-**си** (plural -**лари**). The Uzbek equivalent of an English phrase like 'my daughter's book' is the following:

қизимнинг китоби 'daughter+my+of book+her'

= 'my daughter's book'

INFINITIVE SUFFIX

The Uzbek equivalent of the English infinitive of verbs ('to enter,' 'to see,' etc.) is created by adding the suffix **-моқ** to the verbal root. Without this or other suffixes, the verbal root expresses the familiar or at times impolite imperative mood:

кирмоқ	'to enter' (infinitive)
кир!	'enter!' (singular, familiar, impolite)

MOOD SUFFIXES

To express moods like the imperative or the conditional, Uzbek adds suffixes to verbal roots:

киринг!	'come in!' (singular, familiar, polite)
кирса	'if he enters'

TENSE SUFFIXES

In Uzbek, tenses like past, present, and future are formed by adding suffixes to a verbal root, including the past tense suffix **-ди** :

келмоқ	to come' (infinitive)
келди	'he came'

Uzbek combines the meanings of English present and future tenses into one idea that is expressed by the suffix **-а/-й**. This present-future tense indicates that an action occurs as a habit in the present and may occur at some point in the future:

ўқимоқ	'to read' (infinitive)
ўқийди	'he reads (as a habit), he will read (tomorrow)'

ARTICLES

Uzbek lacks words equivalent to the English articles 'a/an, the.' Instead, a nominal serving as an object of a verb stands without a suffix to express an indefinite quality, while a nominal serving as an object adds the suffix -ни to indicate a definite quality.

китоб ўқийди	'he reads books' (indefinite number)
китоб**ни** ўқийди	'he will read the book' (definite)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In Uzbek, both singular and plural forms exist for personal pronouns. Beside the first person pronouns мен 'I' and биз 'we,' Uzbek has the pronoun сен for singular 'you' (older English 'thou') and the pronoun сиз for singular polite and plural 'you.'

Uzbek does not possess separate personal pronouns for 'he,' 'she,' and 'it.' All of these persons are expressed with the pronoun у. Gender must be determined from other words in the sentence or context.

POSTPOSITIONS

Where English places words like 'behind' or 'toward' in position before nouns (prepositions), Uzbek uses nominals with the same meanings in position after other nominals (postpositions):

уй орқасида	'behind the house'
уй томонида	'toward the house'

RELATIVE SENTENCES

The formation of relative sentences presents a major difficulty for learners of Uzbek. In English, the word 'who' in the construction 'the son who entered the house' is expressed by adding the suffix -ган to a verbal root and by reversing the order of elements:

уйга кирган ўғил

'house+into enter+who son'

= 'the son who entered the house'

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Spoken Uzbek makes little use of the conjunction ва 'and' to link two sentences together. The 'and' in the English sentence 'he came home and read the book' is indicated by adding the suffix -иб to the first verbal stem:

У уйга келиб, китобни ўқиди.

'He came home and read the book.'

WORD ORDER

The word order in Uzbek sentences normally has the following construction:

SUBJECT + OBJECT + PREDICATE

У китобни ўқиди.

'He + book + the + read + he'

= 'He read the book.'

Topic 1

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Culture Note: The Uzbeks

Competencies:

1. To express greetings and be greeted.
2. To identify and introduce self
3. To ask and respond about well-being
4. To say goodbye

Topic 1

PERSONAL INDENTIFICATION

THE UZBEKS

Uzbeks make up over 70 percent of the population of the Central Asian country called Uzbekistan. Many Uzbeks also live in neighboring regions of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. Even today Uzbeks live close to the land, most of them engaged in farming and other rural occupations.

The extended family and neighborhood play extremely important roles in the lives of the Uzbeks. Senior family members, elders of the neighborhood, and older people in general are shown great respect. Although many social activities are organized in Uzbek neighborhoods and villages, men and women are segregated by sex at many of them. Under Soviet rule, some Uzbeks had considerable contact with Russians, but few have had experience with individuals from the West. Nonetheless, they are thrilled to meet individuals who wish to learn about and appreciate their rich culture.

Even Uzbeks of modest means are extremely generous toward their guests. When a stranger arrives at an Uzbek household, he is first invited inside and offered tea and other refreshments. Only then does the host ask who the guest is and why he has come.

Uzbek etiquette is very elaborate. For example, it is considered impolite to enter or exit a room before a person of higher status. Frequently, a group of Uzbeks will pause before entering a building to insist that someone else enter first. The intricacies of such courtesies may take a long time to learn.

When Uzbek men meet, they greet each other with their right hand on their chest. Generally, the younger man initiates the greeting and then the senior one responds. The senior man may extend a hand for a handshake, but it is not the custom for the younger one to do so first.

When Uzbek women meet they most often use a different form of greeting than do men. When adult women greet each other or youths they place their right hand on the left shoulder of the other person. But when a woman greets an adult man she places her right hand on her chest and generally maintains a distance from him.

Upon greeting a woman, an Uzbek man does not extend his hand to her. if the woman reaches out to the man in such encounters, he may respond by extending his hand for a handshake.

Such customs are more strictly observed in rural areas. In big cities, especially in Tashkent, many Uzbeks have adopted Russian habits. For example, women in larger cities are more likely to shake a man's hand. The Russian ways are especially common among younger people.

1. **COMPETENCY : To express greetings and be greeted**

SITUATION : Classroom

ROLES : PCV & Teacher

PVC: Ассалому алайкум!

T: Ваалайкум,ассалом! Хуш келибсиз! Марҳамат, киринг.

PCV: Раҳмат!

VOCABULARY :

ассалому алайкум!	how do you do?
ваалайкум ассалом!	how do you do?
хуш	well, good
келибсиз	you have come (after all) (past tense of inference)
хуш келибсиз	welcome
марҳамат	please
кирмоқ	to enter (infinitive)
киринг	come in (imperative, singular or plural polite)
раҳмат	thank you

VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

The greeting Ассалому алайкум! is a very common greeting especially in the more conservative rural areas. It is from an Arabic greeting meaning 'peace be upon you!' The invariable response must be Ваалайкум ассалом! which is also from an Arabic greeting meaning 'I also wish you peace!'

Uzbeks use different greetings at different times of the day. The most appropriate response for any of these greetings is to repeat the greeting.

Хайрли эрта!	'Good morning!'
Хайрли кун!	'Good afternoon!'
Хайрли оқшом!	'Good evening!'
Хайрли кеч!	'Good night!'
Яхшимисиз!	'How are you?'
Омонмисиз!	'How are you?' (used mostly by women)
Эсонмисиз!	'How are you?'
Салом!	'Hello!'

2. COMPETENCY : To identify and introduce self

SITUATION : Classroom

ROLES : PCV & Teacher

PCV: Менинг исмим - Доналд. Фамилиям - Смит.
Мен Калифорниядан келдим.

T: Хуш келибсиз! Марҳамат, келинг. Менинг исмим
Эркин. Фамилиям - Каримов. Мен ўқитувчиман.

PVC: Мен ўзбек тилини ўрганяпман. Мен Ўзбекистонда
ишламоқчиман.

VOCABULARY :

мен	I
менинг	my
исмим	my name (possessive)
Доналд	Donald
фамилиям	my family name (possessive)
Смит	Smith
Калифорниядан	from California (ablative case)
келдим	I came (definite past tense)
келинг	come (imperative, singular or plural)
Эркин	Erkin (first name, masculine)
Каримов	Karimov (family name consisting of an Uzbek proper name Карим and a Russian suffix -ов)

ўкитувчиман	I am a teacher (noun predicate)
ўзбек	Uzbek
ўзбек тилини	the Uzbek language (possessive, accusative case)
ўрганяпман	I am studying (continuous present)
Ўзбекистонда	in Uzbekistan (locative case)
ишламоқчиман	I plan to work, I want to work

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

Standard Uzbek has both singular and plural pronouns:

мен	'I'	**биз**	'we'
сен	'you'	**сиз**	'you'
у	'he, she, it'	**улар**	'they'

The second person pronoun **сен** is used to address one or more friends and equals or those who are younger or familiar. **Сиз** must be used to address those who are older or unfamiliar, and also to address more than one person.

The third person pronoun **у** can refer to males, females, or things. Gender can be determined from context.

Менинг ('my') is a possessive form of the personal pronoun **мен**. The singular and plural possessive forms of the personal pronouns are:

менинг	'my'	**бизнинг**	'our'
сенинг	'your'	**сизнинг**	'your'

унинг	'his, her, its'	уларнинг	'their'

The possessive forms of the personal pronouns can be omitted when a noun already reflects possession.

Менинг исмим - Эркин.	Исмим - Эркин.
'My name + my is Erkin.'	'Name + my is Erkin.'
Менинг фамилиям - Смит.	Фамилиям - Смит.
'My family name + my is Smith.'	'Family name + my is Smith.'

The suffix -ман 'I am' expresses person and is a noun predicate. The singular and plural noun predicate suffixes in standard Uzbek are:

-ман	'I am'	-миз	'we are'
-сан	'you are'	–сиз	'you are'
(no suffix)	'he, she, it is'	–лар	'they are'

The subject pronoun may be omitted in a sentence where one of these predicate suffixes is used:

Мен ўқитувчиман.	Ўқитувчиман.
I (am a) teacher + I am.	Teacher + I am.

3. COMPETENCY : To ask and respond about well-being

SITUATION : Classroom

ROLES : Teacher & PCV

T: Яхшимисиз? Ишларингиз яхшими?

PVC: Раҳмат! Ишларим жуда яхши. Сизнинг ишларингиз қандай?

T: Менинг ишларим ҳам яхши.

VOCABULARY :

яхши	good, well
-ми	question particle
яхшими?	is it good?
яхшимисиз?	how are you?
ишларингиз	your affairs, your work
ишларингиз яхшими?	how are things?
ишларим	my affairs, my work
жуда	very
сизнинг	your
ишларингиз қандай?	how are you?
менинг	my
ишларим ҳам яхши	everything is fine with me, too

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The plural suffix is -лар. It is added to the stem of the noun:

талаба	'student'	талабалар	'students'
иш	'work'	ишлар	'works'

When the Uzbeks ask someone about his well-being they usually use expressions like Ишларингиз қандай? 'How are you?', Ишларингиз яхшими? 'How are things?' The response may be Яхши 'Good', Ишларим яхши 'Everything is fine,' or Раҳмат 'Thanks.'

The question particle is –ми. In order to form an interrogative sentence this particle is added only to the predicate of a sentence:

У талабами? "Is he a student?"

PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

Questions formed with the help of the particle -ми are pronounced with a rising intonation. In the sentence Ишларингиз яхшими? 'How are things?', the peak of intonation is on the second syllable of яхши.

Questions formed with the help of interrogative words like қандай 'how' are pronounced with falling intonation. In the sentence Ишларингиз қандай? 'How are you?', the low point of intonation is on the second syllable of қандай.

4. COMPETENCY : To say goodbye

SITUATION : **Classroom**

ROLES : **PCV & Teacher**

PCV : Кечиринг. Мен қайтаман.

T : Хайр! Яхши боринг.

PVC : Хўп, хайр! Яхши қолинг.

VOCABULARY :

кечиринг	excuse me (imperative)
қайтаман	I have to go, I will go (present-future)
хайр	goodbye
боринг	go (imperative, singular or plural)
яхши боринг	go in peace
хўп	fine, all right, O.K.
қолинг	stay, remain (imperative)
яхши қолинг	stay in peace

VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

As Uzbeks take leave of one another, they commonly exchange a series of expressions meaning goodbye. Some of these are:

Хайр!	'Goodbye!'
Хайр, яхши боринг!	'Goodbye, go in peace!'
Хайр, яхши қолинг!	'Goodbye, stay in peace!'
Кўришгунча!	'See you later!'
Учрашгунча!	'Meet you later!'
Эртагача!	'Until tomorrow!'
Тунингиз хайрли бўлсин!	'Good night!'

The parting expression Хайр! may be used at any time of day. The expression Хайр, яхши қолинг! is used by a guest or by the person taking leave. The expression Хайр, яхши боринг! is used by a host or by the person staying.

The Uzbek word хўп has many meanings, including 'fine,' 'very well,' 'agreed,' 'all right,' and 'O.K.' Uzbeks use хўп and яхши much as English speakers use 'fine' and 'good.'

Topic 2

CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

Culture Note: Education in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To respond to instructions
2. To ask for explanations
3. To respond to warm-up questions

Topic 2

CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

For many years Soviet histories portrayed Central Asia as a backward area with no tradition of scholarship and learning. In fact, education in the region was widespread and well-developed long before the nineteenth century Russian conquest. There existed a large network of "old-style" primary (*maktab*) and higher (*madrasa*) schools, which taught religious subjects. In those days many children studied at *maktabs* in their own neighborhoods. Some continued their studies for another ten years at a *madrasa*.

After the Russian conquest, the tsarist administration established schools with instruction in Russian for the indigenous nationalities. These trained a small number of Central Asians to serve the tsarist administration. Around the turn of the twentieth century, reform-minded local intelligentsia called *jadids* opened "new style" schools (*usul-i jadid*). Unlike the "old-style" schools, the *jadid* schools taught secular subjects.

Both the "old-style" and the "new-style" schools disappeared in the 1920s. Today Uzbekistan has educational institutions developed after the Soviet model, including primary and secondary schools, specialized technical schools, and institutes and universities.

Most children start school at age six. Some attend specialized schools with enriched curricula in such subjects as physics, biology, mathematics, chemistry, or foreign languages. The length of study at most secondary specialized education institutions is three years. Young people who complete these schools receive diplomas as specialists with secondary education. Those who complete either a regular or a specialized secondary education may enter higher educational institutions (either a university or one of the many institutes in the country). The length of study for most higher educational specialities is five years, but some, such as medicine, require six.

Those who complete higher educational institutions with the best records may continue advanced work at the graduate level if they wish to pursue research. Graduate study leading to a candidate degree generally lasts three years.

Students do not pay tuition to attend universities or institutes, and in fact many receive stipends. However, admission often is extremely competitive, and personal contacts can play a crucial role in gaining entry and advancement.

Today, following Uzbekistan's independence, each of the country's twelve provinces has at least one university of its own. In 1991 Uzbekistan also began to send some of its best students abroad for higher education, especially to the developed countries of Europe and the United States.

Topic 2

1. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to instructions

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: Teacher & PCV

T: Эшитинг ва гапни ёзинг.

PCV: Илтимос, секин ўқинг.

T: Хўп Сиз мени тушуняпсизми?

VOCABULARY:

эшитинг	listen (imperative, singular or plural polite)
ва	and
гап	sentence
гапни	the sentence (accusative case)
ёзинг	write (imperative)
илтимос	please
секин	slowly
ўқинг	read (imperative)
ўқийман	I will read (present-future tense)
сиз	you
мени	me (accusative)
тушуняпсизми?	do you understand?

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

In Uzbek the infinitive is formed by adding the suffix -моқ to the verbal stem:

эшитмоқ	'to listen'
ёзмоқ	'to write'
ўқимоқ	'to read'

Without the infinitive or any other suffix, the Uzbek verbal stem is identical to the second person singular or imperative which is used in familiar or sometimes impolite situations:

эшит!	'listen!'
ёз!	'write!'
ўқи!	'read!'

To express the imperative for singular and plural in a polite manner, the suffix -инг is added to a verbal stem ending in a consonant. The suffix -нг is added to a stem ending in a vowel:

эшит+инг	'listen'
ёз+инг	'write'
ўқи+нг	'read'

In the sentence гапни ёзинг the suffix +ни indicates the accusative case and expresses the idea of a definite quality. It is equivalent to English 'the':

гапни ёзинг

'sentence+the write+you'

= 'Write the sentence!'

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Pronounce the letters нг as one sound as in the English **ng** in the word '**song**', and not as two sounds **n** and **g** as in English '**in good** standing.'

Imperative sentences are pronounced in Uzbek with a falling intonation on the last syllable:

секин **ўқинг** 'read slowly'

2. COMPETENCY: To ask for explanations

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Мен бу гапни тушунмайман.

T: Қайси гапни?

PCV: "Соғ бўлинг!" нима дегани?

T: Бу - яхши тилак. Сиз уни дўстларингизга айтишингиз мумкин.

VOCABULARY:

бу	this
тушунмайман	I do not understand (negative present-future)
қайси?	what?, which?
соғ	healthy
бўлинг	be (imperative singular and plural polite)
соғ бўлинг	be healthy
нима дегани?	what does it mean?
тилак	wish
уни	it, him, her (pronoun, accusative case)
дўстларингизга	to your friends (possessive, dative case)
айтишингиз	your saying (possessive)
мумкин	may, can, possible (verbal predicate)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The negative of a verb is formed by adding the suffix -ма to the stem of the verb before adding any of the tense or person suffixes:

ёз!	'write!'	ёзма!	'do not write!'
ўқи!	'read!'	ўқима!	'do not read!'

The word тушунмайман is a negative verb in the present-future tense and can mean 'I do not understand' or 'I will not understand.' It is formed by adding the suffix -й to the negative form of the verb:

тушун+ма+й+ман

'understand+not+do/will+I'

= 'I (will) do not understand'

As in English, an adjective always stands before the noun it qualifies:

яхши тилак	'good wish'

Айтишингиз мумкин 'you can say' consists of a verbal noun айтишингиз 'your saying' and a verbal predicate мумкин 'it is possible.'

The expression Соғ бўлинг! 'Be healthy' is used by Uzbeks to wish each other well when saying goodbye.

3. COMPETENCY: To respond to warm-up questions

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: Teacher & PCV

T: Майк, якшанбада сиз қаерда бўлдингиз?

PCV: Якшанбада мен уйда бўлдим.

T: Сиз уйда нима қилдингиз?

PCV: Мен китоб ўқидим, телевизор кўрдим ва дўстимга хат ёздим.

VOCABULARY:

Майк	Mike
якшанбада	on Sunday (locative case)
қаерда?	where?
бўлдингиз	you were (definite past)
уйда	at home (locative case)
бўлдим	I was (definite past)
нима?	what?
қилдингиз	you did (definite past)
китоб	book
ўқидим	I read (definite past)
телевизор	television

кўрдим	I watched (definite past)
дўстимга	to my friend (possessive, dative)
хат	letter
ёздим	I wrote (definite past)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The locative case suffix -да is attached to nouns and has the meanings 'at,' 'in,' 'on':

уй	'home'	уйда	'at home'
якшанба	'Sunday'	якшанбада	'on Sunday'

The verbal forms ўқидим 'I read,' қилдингиз 'you did,' etc., contain the definite past tense suffix -ди. This suffix is added to the verb stem and indicates in a factual manner that an action was completed in the recent past:

хат ёздим	'I wrote a letter (and finished writing it)'

SENTENCE PATTERNS

When a word needs to be emphasized, it is usually placed immediately before the predicate:

Якшанбада мен уйда бўлдим.

'Sunday+on I home+at was+I'

= 'I was at **home** on Sunday.'

Мен уйда якшанбада бўлдим.

'I home+at Sunday+on was+I'

= 'I was at home on **Sunday**.'

PROVERB

Соғ танда - соғлом ақл.

'In the healthy body is a healthy mind.'

(=Sound body, sound mind.)

Topic 3

CONVERSATIONS WITH HOSTS

Culture Note: The Uzbek Family

Competencies:

1. To ask and answer personal information questions
2. To describe own family
3. To ask about host family
4. To express gratitude

Topic 3

CONVERSATIONS WITH HOSTS

THE UZBEK FAMILY

Uzbek families are very close-knit and Uzbeks spend a great deal of time with their family members. The average family has four or five children, but in rural areas families with ten children or more are very common.

Most families live in private, one-story houses with a courtyard *(hovli)* where family members spend much of their time together. In summer months families have their meals and relax here under grape trellises *(ishkom),* and often sleep outside on special structures with bedding.

Uzbek parents, especially outside the major cities, enjoy great authority. Children are expected to help in a wide variety of household chores. Girls are responsible for the cleanliness of the courtyard, while boys take care of its trees and flowers.

Young women usually get married between the ages of 19 and 22, and men tend to get married a few years later. It is customary, especially in rural areas, for married sons and their wives to live with the son's parents. If there are several sons in a family, the oldest son and his family may move out when his next younger brother gets married.

Uzbek families gather to mark many important life-cycle events. One of the most important celebrations is the circumcision feast *(sunnat toyi)* for boys of pre-school age. Other major gatherings are organized at the time of engagement and marriage of children, following the birth of a child, as part of funerals, and on the seventh day, twentieth day, fortieth day, and one year anniversary of a death. One of the Uzbeks' favorite holidays is Navroz, which is celebrated at the time of the spring equinox on March 21 or 22. Other important holidays include the twice yearly Muslim observances *(hayit)* and New Year's Day. The government of Uzbekistan has declared these occasions state holidays, along with September 1, which is celebrated as Uzbekistan's Independence Day.

1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask and answer personal information questions

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

HFM: Ўзбекистонда қанча турасиз?

PCV: Бу ерда икки йил тураман.

HFM: Ёшингиз нечада?

PCV: Менинг ёшим ўттиз олтида.

HFM: Сиз уйланганмисиз?

PCV: Уйланмаганман.

VOCABULARY:

қанча?	how long?, how much?
турасиз	you (will) stay (present-future)
ерда	land, place (locative case)
бу ерда	here
икки	two
йил	year (of calendar)
тураман	I (will) stay (present-future)
ёшингиз	your age (possessive)
нечада?	how (old)?

ёшим	my age (possessive)
ўттиз	thirty
олти	six
олтида	six (locative)
уйланганмисиз?	are you married?
уйланмаганман	I am not married

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The verbs тураман in the sentence Бу ерда икки йил тураман 'I will stay here for two years,' is in the present-future tense. The present-future tense is formed by adding the suffix –а (after consonants) or -й (after vowels) to the stem of the verb. To indicate person, this suffix is followed by one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, -ди; -миз, -сиз -дилар. This tense may be translated as an English present or future:

тур+а+ман > тураман	'I (will) stay'
тур+а+сан > турасан	'you (will) stay'
тур+а+ди > тура ди	'he, she (will) stay'
тур+а+миз > турамиз	'we (will) stay'
тур+а+сиз > турасиз	'you (will) stay'
тур+а+дилар > турадилар	'they (will) stay'

Nouns preceded by a number do not take the plural suffix -лар:

икки йил 'two years' **NOT** икки йиллар

The English verb 'to marry' is expressed in Uzbek with the help of two verbs:

1. For the marriage of a male, the verb **уйланмоқ** 'to marry' is used. **Уйланмоқ** is formed from the noun **уй** 'home' and means 'to make a home.'

   Майк, сиз уйланганмисиз?

   'Mike, are you married?'

2. For the marriage of a female, the verb **эрга тегмоқ** is used. The verb **эрга тегмоқ** consists of the noun **эр** 'man' plus the dative suffix **-га** and the verb **тегмоқ** 'to attach'; thus, 'to attach to a man.'

   Қачон уйланасиз, Майк?

   'When will you marry, Mike?'

   Қачон эрга тегасиз, Барбара?

   'When will you marry, Barbara?'

2. COMPETENCY: To describe own family

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

HFM: Илтимос, оилангиз ҳақида гапиринг.

PCV: Отам ва онам бор. Отам - кимёгар. Онам - ўқитувчи.

HFM: Улар қаерда ишлайдилар?

PCV: Онам ўрта мактабда ишлайди. Отам дорихонада ишлайди.

VOCABULARY:

оилангиз	your family (possessive)
ҳақида	about (postposition)
гапиринг	tell (imperative)
отам	my father
онам	my mother
бор	have, has; there is, there are; exists
кимёгар	chemist
улар	they
ишлайдилар	they work (present-future)
ўрта	secondary, middle
мактабда	at a school (locative)

ишлайди	she (he) works
дорихонада	at a drugstore
йўқ	have not, has not; there is not, there are not; does not exist

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

There is a special category of words in Uzbek called postpositions which stand after nouns. Uzbek postpositions are translated as prepositions in English.

оилангиз ҳақида

'family+your about'

= 'about your family'

Suffixes may not be added to the word бор which is used in the meanings of 'have, has; there is, there are; is, are; exists':

онам бор	китобим бор
'mother+my exists'	'book+my exists'
= 'I have a mother'	= 'I have a book'

The negative of this construction is expressed with the word **йўқ**. It has the meanings 'has not, have not; there is not, there are not; is not; are not; does not exist.' Like бор, **йўқ** does not take suffixes and generally stands at the end of a sentence:

акам **йўқ**

'older brother+my does not exist'

= 'I do not have an older brother'

SENTENCE PATTERN

Two nouns may be connected by the conjunction ва 'and':

Отам ва онам бор.

'father+my and mother+my exist'

='I have a father and a mother'

3. COMPETENCY: **To ask about host family**

SITUATION: **Host family home**

ROLES: **PCV & Host family member**

PCV: Сизнинг оилангиз каттами?

HFM: Иккита қизим ва битта ўғлим бор. Қизларим - талаба.

PCV: Ўғлингиз ишлайдими ёки ўқийдими?

HFM: Ўғлим ўтган йили университетни тугатди.

VOCABULARY:

катта	large, big
иккита	two (items)
қизим	my daughter (possessive)
битта	one (item)
ўғлим	my son
қизларим	my daughters
талаба	student
ўғлингиз	your son
ёки	or
ўқийди	he, she studies (present-future)
ўтган	last, past
йили	its year (possessive)

ўтган йили	last year
университетни	university (accusative)
тугатди	he graduated from

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

Numerals with the suffix -та form cardinal numerals indicating items or portions or parts of wholes:

битта (= бир+та)	'one'
иккита	'two'

Numerals with the suffix -та are called "item-numerals." These item-numerals are used before words for anything that can be counted:

Иккита қизим бор.	'I have two daughters'
учта дафтар	'three notebooks'

The definite past tense is formed by means of the suffix -ди, which is added to the verb stem, along with one of the predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -нгиз, -лар. The definite past indicates an action completed in the recent past at a specific time:

тугат+ди+м > тугатдим	'I graduated'
тугат+ди+нг > тугатдинг	'I graduated'
тугат+ди > тугатди	'he, she graduated'
тугат+ди+к > тугатдик	'we graduated'

тугат+ди+нгиз > тугатдингиз	'you graduated'
тугат+ди+лар > тугатдилар	'they graduated'

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Questions with two predicates to which the question particle -ми is added are pronounced with rising and falling intonations:

> Ўғлингиз ишлай**дими** ёки ўқий**дими**?
>
> Does your son work or study?

When a possessive suffix is added to certain nouns, the stem of the noun changes. As a rule the vowel of its second syllable disappears. The vowel и of the second syllable disappears in the following words:

ўғил+им > ўғлим	'my son'
сингил+им > синглим	'my younger sister'

In pronouncing a sentence containing a noun subject and a noun predicate, there is a pause between the two which is equivalent to the English auxiliary words 'is, are,' etc. In writing, this pause is shown by a hyphen:

Отам - кимёгар.	'My father is a chemist.'
Онам - ўқитувчи.	'My mother is a teacher.'

4. **COMPETENCY:** **To express gratitude**

SITUATION: **Host family home**

ROLES: **Host family member & PCV**

HFM: Паловдан яна бироз олинг.

PCV: Раҳмат, тўйдим.

HFM: Марҳамат, қовуннинг мазасини кўринг.

PCV: Жуда ширин экан. Энди менга рухсат беринг. Меҳмондорчилик учун сизга катта раҳмат.

HFM: Арзимайди.

VOCABULARY:

палов	pilav (rice steamed with meat, carrots, onions, and spices)
паловдан	from pilav (ablative case)
яна	more
бироз	some, a little
олинг	have, take
тўйдим	I am full (past definite)
қовуннинг	of the melon (genitive)
мазаси	its taste (possessive)
қовуннинг мазасини	the taste of the melon (accusative)
кўринг	try (imperative)

ширин	sweet
экан	it seems (verbal predicate)
энди	now
менга	to me
рухсат	permission
беринг	give
рухсат беринг	permit me
меҳмондорчилик	hospitality
учун	for (postposition)
сизга	to you
катта	very much
арзимайди	don't mention it

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

The suffix of the ablative case is -дан, which is added to the stem of a noun. It functions to indicate:

1. a part of a whole:

   Паловдан яна бироз олинг. 'Have some more pilav.'

2. motion out of or from a place:

   Мен Калифорниядан келдим. 'I am from California.'

The word экан is based on the irregular verb эмоқ 'to be'. It is used to express doubt or surprise about an occurrence one did not expect. Thus, its meanings include 'seems, really, probably,' or simply an emphatic ***'is.'***

> Қовун ширин экан.
>
> 'The melon seems sweet (I did not expect it to be so sweet).'

The expression энди менга рухсат беринг 'now, with your permission' or 'now, permit me (to leave)' is always used by the guest who wants to leave the home of the host.

PROVERB

> Аҳмоқ дўстдан ақлли душман яхши.
>
> 'A clever foe is better than a foolish friend.'

Topic 4

FOOD

Culture Note: Uzbek Food

Competencies:

1. To identify types of food
2. To express food and drink preferences
3. To order food at a restaurant
4. To pay with local currency

Topic 4

FOOD

UZBEK FOOD

Because the Silk Road once passed through the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, Uzbek food reflects influences of the cuisines of Chinese, Indians, and other Asian and European peoples.

Uzbeks usually eat three meals a day. In the morning, along with their traditional bread called *non,* they drink tea and milk. Summer breakfasts also often include grapes. Uzbeks in rural areas almost never buy bread from a store, but rather bake their own bread daily in a special oven called a *tandir*. Most rural families also have their own cows which provide milk.

Uzbeks tend to eat lunch in the early afternoon. At this time they like to have such soups as *shorva* (meat and potatoes), *mastava* (rice and vegetables), or *laghman* (noodles, meat, and vegetables).

The main meal, usually a food other than soup, is eaten in the evening, around seven or eight o'clock. During the warm months, Uzbeks like to have melon for dessert.

Tea by far is the most popular beverage. People in Tashkent and a few other cities tend to drink black tea, while in rural areas and cities in the south and in the Fergana Valley they prefer green tea. Tea is always served hot.

Cities and villages have many teahouses where people eat, relax, and socialize. Uzbeks believe that tea is the only thing that can quench a thirst in their hot climate. Coffee is not very popular.

Uzbeks rarely eat their meals in restaurants. One reason for this is the high cost of dining out, but a more important reason is that home cooking almost always is better than that in restaurants. Men and women alike take part in food preparation, and it is popularly believed that men make the best chefs.

Pilav is a favorite food that is always served at major celebrations. On these occasions it is prepared in huge metal cooking pots over a fire.

An essential part of Uzbek hospitality is to offer food to visitors. Even when they themselves have very little, Uzbeks try to prepare elaborate meals for their guests. Guests may disappoint their hosts when they fail to eat or drink what they are offered.

While tables and chairs are used in many city homes, in rural areas Uzbeks sit on the floor around a large tablecloth *(dasturkhan)* to take their meals. Utensils such as spoons are used for soups, but for other dishes, like pilav, fingers may be used.

Alcoholic beverages frequently are served on special occasions and when guests are present. At such times, males are expected to join in the drinking.

1. COMPETENCY: To identify types of food

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & Cook

PCV: Бу қандай овқат?

C: Бу гўштли сомса. Ана у қовоқли сомса. Унинг ичида қовоқ, пиёз, думба ёғи бор.

PCV: Қовоқли сомса аччиқми?

C: Йўқ, Еб кўринг. Сизга ёқади.

PCV: Мазали-ку!

VOCABULARY:

қандай?	what?, what kind of?
овқат	dish, meal, food
гўштли	(having) meat (adjective)
сомса	somsa (pie filled with meat or squash)
ана у	that one (there)
қовоқли	(having) squash (adjective)
унинг	his, her, its
ичида	it contains; in its inside (possessive, locative)
пиёз	onion
думба	tail of sheep

ёғ	fat, oil
думба ёғи	fat from the tail of a sheep
аччиқ	hot, spicy, bitter
аччиқми?	is it hot, spicy, bitter?
эмас	is not, are not; does not, do not
еб	having eaten (past gerund)
еб кўринг	taste it (imperative)
ёқади	it will be liked, it will please
сизга ёқади	you'll like it
мазали	tasty, delicious
-ку	particle expressing surprise, astonishment

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

There are two types of adjectives in Uzbek:

1. Basic adjectives:

оқ	'white'	қора	'black'
ширин	'sweet'	аччиқ	'sour'

2. Adjectives formed mostly from nouns by means of such suffixes as -ли, -сиз, -ий, -ги, -гир, -ма, оқ.

Adjectives formed with the help of the suffix -ли express the quality of the basic noun, or the possession of that quality ('having'):

маза	'taste'	мазали	'tasty'
гўшт	'meat'	гўштли	'having meat'
қовоқ	'squash'	қовоқли	'having squash'

The demonstrative pronouns in Uzbek are the following:

бу	'this'	мана бу	'this one (here)'
шу	'this, that'		
у	'that'	ана у	'that one (there)'

The difference between the three demonstrative pronouns is that бу refers to an object or person next to the speaker, шу to an object or person a distance away from but still visible to the speaker, and у to an object or person very distant and generally not visible to the speaker.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

The particle -ку which is added to the predicate, is more emphatic than the word экан, but both express surprise over some unexpected occurrence. In pronunciation, there is a slight pause between the predicate and -ку, with stress on -ку. In writing, this slight pause is shown by a hyphen:

Жуда мазали-ку! 'It really is tasty'

2. COMPETENCY: **To express food and drink preferences**

SITUATION: **Restaurant**

ROLES: **PCV & Waiter**

PCV: Бугун сиз қандай овқатларни тавсия қиляпсиз?

W: Биз ўзбек овқатларидан шўрва, лағмон, манти, кабобни тавсия қиляпмиз.

PCV: Манти совуқ эмасми?

W: У иссиқ. Сиз чой ичасизми ёки минерал сув ичасизми?

PCV: Менга шакарсиз қора чой беринг.

VOCABULARY:

бугун	today
овқатларни	the dishes (accusative)
тавсия	offer, recommendation
қиляпсиз	you are doing (continuous present)
тавсия қиляпсиз	you are offering
ўзбек овқатларидан	of (from among) Uzbek dishes (ablative)
биз	we
шўрва	soup (with potatoes and meat)
лағмон	noodles (usually cooked with meat, vegetables and sauce)
манти	dumplings (steamed, with meat filling)

кабоб	kebab (meat roasted on skewers)
кабобни	kebab (accusative)
гавсия қиляпмиз	we are offering (continuous present)
совуқ эмасми?	is it not cold?
иссиқми?	is it hot?
чой	tea
ичасизми?	do (will) you drink?
минерал	mineral
сув	water
шакарсиз	without sugar
қора	black
беринг	give (imperative)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

In the sentence Манти совуқ эмас 'The manti is not cold,' the word эмас 'it is not' negates a noun predicate. For this construction, the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, etc., are added to эмас. Note that in spoken Uzbek the third person plural suffix –лар is not used:

Мен ўзбек эмасман.	'I am not an Uzbek.'
Сен ўзбек эмассан.	'You are not an Uzbek.'
У ўзбек эмас.	'He, she is not an Uzbek.'
Биз ўзбек эмасмиз.	'We are not Uzbeks.'

Сиз ўзбек эмассиз.	'You are not Uzbeks.'
Улар ўзбек эмаслар.	'They are not Uzbeks.'

Бор and йўқ indicate the presence or absence (or possession or non-possession) of something:

Манти бор.	'There are dumplings.' = 'We have dumplings.'
Кабоб йўқ.	'There is no kebab.' = 'We don't have kebab.'

The absence of a predicate or presence of эмас indicates the existence or non-existence (or identity or non-identity) of something:

Бу - манти.	'These are dumplings'
Бу манти эмас.	'These are not dumplings'

The suffix –сиз is added to nouns in order to form adjectives that express the idea of 'without' or 'without the quality of':

шакарли	'with sugar'
шакарсиз	'without sugar'
мазали	'tasty'
мазасиз	'tasteless'

3. COMPETENCY: To order food at a restaurant

SITUATION: Restaurant

ROLES: PCV & Waiter

PCV: Илтимос, менга кабоб беринг.

W: Кечиринг. Бугун қўй гўшти йўқ. Балиқ ва мол гўшти бор.

PCV: Унда, менга қовурилган балиқ беринг. Сизда сабзавотлардан нима бор?

W: Бизда бодринг бор. Нима ичишни хоҳлайсиз?

PCV: Менга мева шарбати олиб келинг.

VOCABULARY:

қўй	sheep
қўй гўшти	lamb
балиқ	fish
мол	cattle
мол гўшти	beef
унда	then, in that case
қовурилган	fried (past participle)
сизда	you have (locative)
сабзавотлардан	of (from among) vegetables (ablative)
бизда	we have (locative)

бодринг	cucumber
ичишни	to drink (accusative)
хоҳлайсиз	you (will) want (present-future)
мева	fruit
шарбат	juice
мева шарбати	fruit juice
олиб келинг	bring

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

Another way of expressing 'to have' in Uzbek is by adding the locative case suffix to any noun, including personal pronouns, along with the word бор 'there is, there are; exists':

> Бизда бодринг бор.
>
> 'we+on/in cucumber exists'
>
> = 'We have cucumbers.'
>
> Ресторанда бодринг бор.
>
> 'restaurant+on/in cucumber exists'
>
> = 'The restaurant has cucumbers.'

The word йўқ 'there is not, there are not; does not exist' is used to form the negative of this construction:

> Бизда бодринг йўқ.
>
> 'We have no cucumbers.'

Ресторанда бодринг йўқ.

'The restaurant has no cucumbers.'

Uzbek uses a nominal form of the verb as an equivalent to an English infinitive construction. This verbal noun is formed with the suffix -иш (after consonants) or –ш (after vowels):

ичмоқ	'to drink'	ичиш	'drinking'
ўқимоқ	'to read'	ўқиш	'reading'

Possessive and case suffixes can be added to verbal nouns:

ўқишингиз	'your reading' (posessive)
ичишни	'the drinking' (accusative)

When used as the equivalent of an English infinitive this form takes the accusative case suffix -ни:

Нима ичишни хоҳлайсиз?

'What do you want to drink?'

The Uzbek equivalent to English 'the juice of fruit' or 'fruit's juice' or 'fruit juice' is expressed through the possessive relationship. In this construction, the noun which possesses stands before the noun which is possessed. The noun possessed always has the possessive suffix +(с)и if singular or +лари if plural:

қўй гўшти	'sheep meat+its' = 'sheep's meat' (='lamb')
мол гўшти	'cattle meat+its' = 'cattle's meat' (='beef')
мева шарбати	'fruit juice+its' = 'fruit's juice' (='fruit juice')
думба ёги	'tail fat+its' = 'tail's fat' (='tail fat')

4. COMPETENCY: To pay with local currency

SITUATION: Market

ROLES: PCV & Salesperson

PCV: Гўштнинг баҳоси қанча?

S: Бир килограмм гўштнинг баҳоси қирқ беш сўм.

PCV: Менинг сўмларим етмайди. Менда доллар бор.

S: Сиз долларингизни Марказий Банкда алмаштиришингиз мумкин.

PCV: Марказий Банк бугун очиқми?

S: Банк ҳар куни соат тўққиздан соат бешгача очиқ.

VOCABULARY:

баҳоси	its cost, its price (possessive)
қанча?	how much?
баҳоси қанча?	how much does it cost?
килограмм	kilogram
қирқ беш	forty-five
сўм	som (basic unit of Uzbek money)
сўмларим	my som (possessive)
етмайди	it is not enough (negative present-future)
менда	I have

доллар	dollar
долларингизни	your dollars (accusative)
марказий	central
банкда	at the bank (locative)
алмаштиришингиз	your exchanging
очиқми?	is it open?
ҳар	every
кун	day
ҳар куни	every day
соат	o'clock, hour
тўққиз	nine
тўққиздан	from nine (ablative)
беш	five
бешгача	to five

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The ablative case suffix +дан functions to express a starting point in time. The suffix +гача expresses the termination of an action and may be translated 'until, as far as, up to, to':

тўққиз+дан	'from nine'
беш+гача	'to five'

соат тўққиздан бешгача

'from nine o'clock until five o'clock'

Telling time requires placing the word соат 'hour, o'clock' before one of the numerals from 1 to 12:

соат тўққиз 'the hours are nine' = 'nine o'clock'

соат беш 'the hours are five' = 'five o'clock'

The phrase гўштнинг баҳоси is in the possessive relationship construction:

POSSESSING NOUN	POSSESSED NOUN
Noun 1 (+нинг)	Noun 2 +(с)и or +лари
гўшт+нинг	баҳо+си
'meat+of	price+its' = 'the cost of the meat'
қўй	гўшти
'sheep	meat+its' = 'the meat of sheep' (='lamb)'

A general rule is that the suffix +нинг is not added to the first noun when the two nouns are perceived as a unit, but is added when they are not:

меванинг баҳоси

'fruit+of price+its' = 'the price of the fruit'

мева шарбати

'fruit juice+its' = 'fruit juice'

Topic 4

PROVERB

Оз емоқ - соз емоқ.

'To eat little is to eat well.'

Topic 5

DIRECTIONS

Culture Note: On Uzbekistan's Streets

Competencies:

1. To ask for and give addresses and locations of buildings
2. To ask for and give directions

Topic 5

DIRECTIONS

ON UZBEKISTAN'S STREETS

Uzbekistan's cities can be divided into three major categories. The first type includes such ancient centers as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Tashkent. The second type consists of cities like Namangan, Kokand, and Margilan which were founded long before the Russian conquest, but were further developed in the Soviet period. Finally, there are the Soviet-era industrial and mining centers such as Zarafshan, Angren, and Uchkuduk. The latter type of city is populated largely by Russians.

Uzbekistan's older cities also have "new quarters" that were established under tsarist or Soviet administration. Russians who came to Central Asia in the ninteenth century and early twentieth centuries did not live interspersed among the indigenous population, but instead built their own settlements in separate areas.

One of the places where Russian influence is still very strong is Tashkent, which became the administrative center for Turkestan after the Russian conquest. However, the segregated housing pattern there changed a great deal during the reconstruction which followed the severe earthquake of 1966. Most one-story mud-brick houses were replaced by high-rise apartment buildings, and many of the old streets disappeared as new wide boulevards took their place. Today, Tashkent is home to over half of Uzbekistan's Russian population, who make up about 40 percent of the city's inhabitants.

Throughout the Soviet period, traditional street names were changed, even in the ancient cities. Frequently, old Uzbek designations were replaced by Russian ones. The reverse process has been occurring since Uzbekistan's independence, but the country's cities still carry thousands of Russian names.

It may take a while for visitors to get used to the traffic patterns in the large cities, especially in Tashkent. The capital's streets are full of cars, buses, streetcars, trollybuses, taxis, and other vehicles.

Drivers often refuse to yield the right-of-way, so pedestrians must be alert. It is easy for anyone unfamiliar with the older cities of Uzbekistan to get lost in their narrow streets and alleyways.

In the central districts of Uzbekistan's cities one finds many kiosks and stalls selling a variety of goods. Among the most common are newspaper and journal outlets which may offer such items as postcards, cigarettes and matches, stationery supplies, and tickets for public transportation. Other vendors sell ice cream, juices, soft drinks, and bottled water. For a quick meal in urban areas, one usually can find stands which sell various Uzbek national foods.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask for and give addresses and locations of buildings**

SITUATION: **Tashkent street**

ROLES: **PCV and Passerby 1 and Passerby 2**

PCV: Кечирасиз. Сўрасам майлими? Қўшма Штатлар элчихонаси қаерга жойлашган?

P1: Узр. Мен билмайман.

P2: Мен биламан. Сиз Чилонзор кўчасига боринг. Элчихона ўша кўчада.

PCV: Чилонзор кўчаси бу ердан узоқми? Мен у ерга қандай боришим мумкин?

P2: Сиз автобусга ўтиринг. Икки бекатдан кейин тушинг. Элчихона биноси кўчанинг ўнг томонида.

VOCABULARY:

кечирасиз	you will excuse me (present-future)
сўрасам	if I ask (conditional mood)
майлими?	may I?, is it permissible?
Қўшма Штатлар	United States
элчихона	embassy
қаерга?	where? (dative)
жойлашган	located, situated
узр	I'm sorry

билмайман	I do not know (negative present-future)
Чилонзор	Chilonzor (the name of a Tashkent street)
кўчасига	to the street of (possessive, dative)
ўша	that, that one
бу ердан	from here, from this place (ablative)
кўчада	on the street (locative)
узоқми?	is it far?
у	he, she, it, that
у ерга	there, to that place (dative)
боришим	my going
автобусга	on the bus (dative)
ўтиринг	take, sit on (imperative)
автобусга ўтиринг	take the bus
бекат	stop (for bus, tram, trolly)
кейин	after
бекатдан кейин	after a stop
тушинг	get off
биноси	its building
ўнг	right (side)
томонида	on the side of

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The conditional mood of the verb is formed by means of the suffix -са plus one of the predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -нгиз, -лар. Predicative suffixes mark the person of the verb forms. The suffix -са is added to the stem of the verb, and the predicative suffix follows it:

сўра+са+м > сўрасам	'If I ask'
сўра+са+нг > сўрасанг	'If you ask'
сўра+са > сўраса	'If he, she, asks'
сўра+са+к > сўрасак	'If we ask'
сўра+са+нгиз > сўрасангиз	'If you ask'
сўра+са+лар > сўрасалар	'If they ask'

The third person singular has no predicative suffix. In some forms of spoken Uzbek the suffix -миз is used instead of -к for the first person plural:

сўрасак
} 'If we ask'
сўрасамиз

Both кечирасиз and кечиринг are equivalent to the English 'excuse me' or 'pardon.' The expression кечирасиз is the present-future tense of the verb кечирмоқ 'to excuse,' whereas кечиринг is the imperative. In spoken Uzbek, кечирасиз is used most often by people in urban situations.

Кечирасиз. Сўрасам майлими?

'Excuse me. May I ask you something?'

2. COMPETENCY: **To ask for and give directions**

SITUATION: **Street**

ROLES: **PCV & Passerby**

PCV: Дўстим, менга айтмайсизми? Марказий телеграф қаерга жойлашган?

P: У Навоий кўчасида. Шу кўча бўйлаб юз метр юрсангиз, Қўлёзмалар институти келади.

PCV: Марказий телеграф шу институтнинг ёнидами?

P: Йўқ. Институтнинг қарши томонига ўтсангиз, Марказий телеграфга борасиз.

PCV: Сизга катта раҳмат!

VOCABULARY:

дўстим	my friend (possessive)
айтмайсизми?	can you tell, won't you tell?
телеграф	telegraph (office)
шу	that, this
бўйлаб	along (postposition)
юз	hundred
метр	meter
юрсангиз	if you go, if you walk (conditional)
қўлёзмалар	manuscripts

институт	institute
Қўлёзмалар институти	Institute of Manuscripts
ёнида	next to, beside (postposition)
келади	it will appear, (present-future)
қарши	other, opposite
қарши томонига	to the other side of
ўтсангиз	if you cross, if you pass (conditional)
борасиз	you will come to, you will go to

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The locative case is formed by the suffix -да, and functions to indicate:

1. the location of an object or action in space:

   У Навоий кўчасида. 'It is on Navoi Street.'

2. an action in time:

   Якшанбада мен уйда бўлдим.

   'I was at home on Sunday.'

3. the instrument or means by which an action is done:

   Автобусда бормоқчиман. 'I want to go by bus.'

The same idea can be expressed by a noun with a postposition:

Автобус билан бормоқчиман. 'I want to go by bus.'

The word **дўстим** 'my friend' is used here as a form of address between strangers whose ages are approximately the same.

PROVERB

Тил қиличдан ўткир.

'The tongue is sharper than the sword.'

Topic 6

TRANSPORTATION

Culture Note: Getting Around in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To locate means of transportation
2. To ask for destination of bus
3. To purchase a bus ticket

Topic 6

TRANSPORTATION

GETTING AROUND IN UZBEKISTAN

Most people in Uzbekistan use public transportation. In big cities there are buses, streetcars, trolleybuses, and routed and unrouted taxis. Tashkent also has a subway. People in smaller cities and towns rely heavily on buses and taxis. For transportation between cities people use trains or buses. Air services are available between major cities. Few individuals own private cars.

Tashkent has about thirty streetcar lines, nearly as many trolleybus lines, and over one hundred bus routes. The subway, which opened in the 1970s, has expanded rapidly.

Bus, trolleybus, and streetcar passengers can pay for each ride or purchase monthly passes. Passes and individual tickets alike usually are sold at newspaper stands, and passengers should purchase them before boarding.

Taxis are plentiful in big cities. They can be hailed on the street or ordered by telephone. Although taxi fares have risen sharply since the collapse of the USSR, given the favorable exchange rate, they are still cheap for Westerners.

Some cities also have routed taxis which travel along set routes and pick up and drop off passengers along the way. These are usually minivans which hold up to ten passengers.

1. **COMPETENCY: To locate means of transportation**

SITUATION: Travel agency

ROLES: PCV & Agent

PCV: Мен Самарқандга бормоқчиман.

A: Сиз автобус билан борасизми ёки поезд билан борасизми?

PCV: Автобусда бормоқчиман. Нечанчи автобус у шаҳарга қатнайди?

A: Бир неча автобус қатнайди. Сиз юзинчи автобусга ўтиринг.

VOCABULARY:

Самарқанд	Samarkand city
бормоқчиман	I want to go (future tense of intention)
билан	by, by means of, with (postposition)
борасизми?	will you go? (present-future)
поезд	train
нечанчи?	which number?
қатнайди	it goes
у шаҳарга	to that city (dative)
неча?	how many?
бир неча	several
юзинчи	number one hundred, hundredth (ordinal numeral)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The future tense of intention is used to express the ideas 'want to,' 'intend to,' or 'plan to.' It is formed by means of the suffix –моқчи which is added to the stem of the verb, along with one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, -миз, -сиз, -лар. The third person singular has no predicative suffix:

бор+моқчи+ман	>бормоқчиман	'I want to go'
бор+моқчи+сан	>бормоқчисан	'You want to go'
бор+моқчи	>бормоқчи	'He, she wants to go'
бор+моқчи+миз	>бормоқчимиз	'We want to go'
бор+моқчи+сиз	>бормоқчисиз	'You want to go'
бор+моқчи+лар	>бормоқчилар	'They want to go'

The word билан is a postposition which can be translated into English as 'with,' 'together with,' 'by means of,' or 'by':

автобус билан	'by bus'
поезд билан	'by train'

Ordinal numerals are formed by adding the suffix -нчи (after vowels) or the suffix –инчи (after consonants) to cardinal numerals:

икки+нчи >иккинчи	'second'
ўн беш+инчи >ўн бешинчи	'fifteenth'
юз+инчи >юзинчи	'hundredth'

2. COMPETENCY: To ask for destination of bus

SITUATION: Bus station

ROLES: PCV & Ticket Seller

PCV: Бу автобус қаерга боради?

TS: Наманганга боради.

PCV: Бу тезюрар автобусми?

TS: Йўқ. У автобус ўн минут олдин кетган.

PCV: Кейинги автобус қачон жўнайди?

TS: У соат ўн бирда жўнайди.

VOCABULARY:

боради	it goes (present future)
Наманганга	to Namangan
тезюрар	express
минут	minute
олдин	ago, before
қачон?	when?
кетган	it left (indefinite past)
кейинги	next
жўнайди	it leaves, sets off, goes

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The indefinite past tense -ган expresses an action completed in the past but at a time not specified. It is formed by means of the suffix -ган added to the verb stem and followed by the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан; -миз, -сиз, -лар. The third person singular has no predicative suffix.

кет+ган+ман > кетганман	'I left.'
кет+ган+сан > кетгансан	'You left.'
кет+ган > кетган	'He, she, it left.'
кет+ган+миз > кетганмиз	'We left.'
кет+ган+сиз > кетгансиз	'You left.'
кет+ган+лар > кетганлар	'They left.'

The basic function of the dative case suffix -га is to express motion or action toward an object. Its English equivalents include 'to, towards':

Марказий телеграфга борасиз.

'Central Telegraph+to go/come+will+you'

= 'You will come to the Central Telegraph Office.'

Чилонзор кўчасига боринг.

'Chilonzor Street+its+to go+you'

= 'Go to Chilonzor Street.'

3. **COMPETENCY: To purchase a bus ticket**

SITUATION: Bus station

ROLES: PCV & Ticket Seller

PCV: Андижон шаҳрига билет қанча туради?

TS: Сизга бир томонга билет керакми, икки томонга билет керакми?

PCV: Икки томонга билет керак.

TS: Бир юз беш сўм туради.

PCV: Менга битта билет беринг.

TS: Мана олинг. Автобус Андижонга соат ўн иккида кетади.

VOCABULARY:

Андижон	Andijan city
шаҳрига	to the city of (possessive, dative)
билет	ticket
туради	it costs (present-future)
қанча туради?	how much does it cost?
бир томонга билет	one-way ticket, ticket for one way
керак	need, necessary
керакми?	do you need, is it necessary?
икки томонга билет	round-trip ticket, ticket for two ways

мана олинг	here you are (imperative)
кетади	it leaves, goes

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

Questions which express a choice add the particle -ми on both verbs and may be separated by the conjunction ёки 'or':

> Автобус билан борасизми ёки поезд билан борасизми?
>
> 'Will you go by bus or by train?'

Such constructions are normal in literary Uzbek, but in spoken Uzbek the conjunction ёки 'or' may be omitted:

> Сизга бир томонга билет керакми, икки томонга билет керакми?
>
> 'Do you need a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?'

If both predicates are expressed by the same verb or word, then the second predicate may be omitted and the question particle

> -ми added to the last word in the sentence:
>
> Сизга бир томонга билет керакми ёки икки томонгами?
>
> 'Do you need a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?'

Besides the phrase Қанча туради? 'How much does it cost?' another phrase is used in spoken Uzbek:

> Неча сўм туради? 'How many som does it cost?'

The dative case is formed by adding the suffix –га to a noun. Functions of the dative include:

1. an indirect object of the action:

   Мен Самарқандга бормоқчиман.

   'I want to go to Samarkand.'

2. the idea 'for,' 'for the sake of':

   Бу китоб - дўстимга. 'This book is for my friend.'

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

The word шаҳри is formed by adding the possessive suffix -и to the word шаҳар 'city.' This results in the disappearance of the second vowel of шаҳар:

шаҳар+и > шаҳри 'its city'

In addition to +га, the dative case has the forms +ка and +қа. When this suffix is added to a noun ending in –к, the suffix is written and pronounced as -ка:

эшик+ка 'door' > эшикка 'to the door'

When a noun ends in –қ, the suffix is written and pronounced as -қа:

қишлоқ+қа 'village' > қишлоққа 'to the village'

When the letter –ғ ends a noun, it is written and pronounced as -қ with the addition of the dative suffix -қа:

тоғ+қа 'mountain' > тоққа 'to the mountain'

Topic 6

PROVERB

Сўзига боқма, ишига боқ.

'Don't look at his words, look at his actions'

(= Actions speak louder than words)

Topic 7

SOCIAL SITUATIONS

Culture Note: Talking to Uzbeks

Competencies:

1. To discuss the weather
2. To invite and respond to invitations
3. To give and respond to compliments
4. To offer and accept food and drink
5. To describe one's emotional state

Topic 7

SOCIAL SITUATIONS

TALKING TO UZBEKS

Uzbeks are very friendly people who quickly and easily find things to talk about with one another. Almost anywhere that people gather -- in teahouses or restaurants, on public transport, on the street, or in each other's homes, Uzbeks will be found engaged in lively conversation.

Uzbeks are eager to talk to foreigners. Having lived for so long in a closed society whose government media presented a distorted picture of the outside world, Uzbeks are fascinated by news about life elsewhere. Of course, young educated Uzbeks are better informed about the cultures of foreign countries than are their cousins who live in remote villages. Nevertheless, even rural inhabitants are happy to spend hours talking to foreigners, and are perhaps even more curious because they have been so isolated.

Uzbek conversational etiquette in the big cities is relatively close to that in Europe. In rural areas, these conventions may be quite different. There, certain customs regulate how men and women may interact, with rules that vary depending on age, marital status, and occupation. For example, it is not considered proper for single men to engage women in one-on-one conversations, or to invite them to a movie or to the theater. On the other hand, conversation and social etiquette is much less restrictive between young men and women in Tashkent and the provincial capitals.

Most urban Uzbeks can speak Russian, and many in Bukhara and Samarkand also know Tajik. Some educated Uzbeks have studied such European languages as English, German, and French; Hindi, Arabic, and Urdu also have become more popular in recent years.

Speaking to Uzbeks in their native tongue is probably the best way to win their confidence. Uzbeks have tremendous respect for foreigners who can speak Uzbek, partially because Russians occupied a privileged position throughout the Soviet period, but few bothered to learn Uzbek. In 1989, however, Uzbek was declared Uzbekistan's state language and it began to be introduced into more spheres of public life.

1. COMPETENCY: To discuss the weather

SITUATION: Workplace

ROLES: PCV & Colleague

PCV: Ҳаво булут. Ёмғир ёғса керак. Ўзбекистонда кўп ёғингарчилик бўладими?

C: Ёмғир асосан баҳорда ва кузда ёғади. Ёзда ёғингарчилик бўлмайди.

PCV: Қишда қандай бўлади?

C: Қандай бўлишини худо билади. Баъзан кўп қор ёғади, баъзан кам ёғади.

VOCABULARY:

ҳаво	weather, air
булут	cloudy, cloud
ёмғир	rain
ёмғир ёғмоқ	to rain
ёғса	if it falls
керак	necessary
ёғса керак	it may fall
кўп	much, many, a lot
ёғингарчилик	rainy days
бўладими?	are there?, will there be?

асосан	mostly, basically
баҳорда	in spring
кузда	in autumn
ёгади	it falls
ёзда	in summer
бўлмайди	there are not, there will not be
қишда	in winter
бўлишини	its being, its becoming (accusative)
худо	God
билади	he, she, it knows
худо билади	God knows
баъзан	sometimes
қор	snow
қор ёғмоқ	to snow
кам	a little

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The construction -са керак expresses possibility or probability. It is equivalent to English 'may' or 'might':

Ёмғир ёгса керак.	'It may (might) rain.'
Қор ёгса керак.	'It may (might) snow.'
Дўл ёгса керак.	'It may (might) hail.'

The predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -ингиз, -лар may be added directly to the conditional suffix -са:

бўл+са+м > бўлсам керак.	'I may (might) be'
бўл+са+нг > бўлсанг керак.	'You may (might) be'
бўл+са > бўлса керак.	'He, she may (might) be
бўл+са+к > бўлсак керак.	'We may (might) be'
бўл+са+нгиз >бўлсангиз керак.	'You may (might) be'
бўл+са+лар > бўлсалар керак.	'They may (might) be'

The form **ёгмайди** contains the negative form of the present-future tense. This construction consists of the suffix -ма which is added between the verb stem and the tense suffix -й:

кел+ма+й+ман > келмайман	'I do (will) not come'
кел+ма+й+сан > келмайсан	'You do (will) not come'
кел+ма+й+ди > келмайди	'He, she does (will) not come'
кел+ма+й+миз > келмаймиз	'We do (will) not come'
кел+ма+й+сиз > келмайсиз	'You do (will) not come'
кел+ма+й+дилар > келмайдилар	'They do (will) not come'

2. **COMPETENCY:** **To invite and respond to invitations**

SITUATION: **Workplace**

ROLES: **Colleague & PCV**

C: Мен сизни кеча учратмадим. Қаерда эдингиз?

PVC: Кеча мен банд эдим.

C: Биз сизни якшанбада театрга таклиф қилмоқчимиз. Бора оласизми?

PVC: Жоним билан! Мен ўша куни бўшман. Мен сизни Чўлпон театри олдида кутаман.

C: Ажойиб! Ўйин кеч соат еттида бошланади.

VOCABULARY:

сизни	you (accusative)
кеча	yesterday
учратмадим	I did not see, I did not meet (definite past)
эдингиз	you were (definite past)
банд	busy, occupied
эдим	I was
театрга	to the theater
таклиф қилмоқчимиз	we want to invite (present-future of intention)
жоним	my soul

жоним билан	with pleasure
ўша куни	that day
бўш	free, empty
Чўлпон	Cholpon (famous Uzbek writer)
Чўлпон театри	Cholpon Theater
олдида	in front of (postposition)
кутаман	I will wait
ажойиб	wonderful
ўйин	play, game
кеч	P.M., evening
етти	seven
бошланмоқ	to start, to be begun
бошланади	it will start, it will begin

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The negative form of the definite past tense is formed by means of the suffix -ма which is added between the verb stem and the tense suffix -ди:

учрат+ма+ди+м > учратмадим	'I did not meet'
учрат+ма+ди+нг > учратмадинг	'You did not meet'
учрат+ма+ди > учратмади	'He, she did not meet'

учрат+ма+ди+к > учратмадик	'We did not meet'
учрат+ма+ди+нгиз > учратмадингиз	'You did not meet'
учрат+ма+ди+лар > учратмадилар	'They did not meet'

In spoken Uzbek, the first person plural suffix -миз is sometimes used instead of the predicative suffix -к:

учратмадимиз
} 'We did not meet'
учратмадик

The verb эмоқ 'to be' is an irregular verb mainly found in forms other than the present tense. The definite past tense forms of this verb are:

э+ди+м > эдим	'I was'
э+ди+нг > эдинг	'You were'
э+ди > эди	'He, she, it was'
э+ди+к > эдик	'We were'
э+ди+нгиз > эдингиз	'You were'
э+ди+лар > эдилар	'They were'

3. COMPETENCY: To give and respond to compliments

SITUATION: Workplace

ROLES: Colleague & PCV

C: Ўзбек тилида жуда яхши гаплашасиз.

PCV: Раҳмат! Жуда мақтаб юбордингиз. Мен ўзбек тилини яхши кўраман.

C: Ўзбек тили инглиз тилига ўхшамайди. Уни ўрганиш осон эмас.

PCV: Мен сиздан миннатдорман. Сиз кўмак бермасангиз, мен ўзбек тилини жуда яхши ўргана олмасам керак.

VOCABULARY:

ўзбек тилида	in Uzbek, in the Uzbek language
гаплашасиз	you speak
мақтаб юбордингиз	you praise, you praised
яхши кўраман	I like
инглиз тилига	to English (dative)
ўхшамайди	it is not like, it is not similar to
уни	him, her, it (accusative)
ўрганиш	learning (verbal noun)
осон	easy
сиздан	to you (ablative)
миннатдор	grateful, thankful

кўмак	help
кўмак бермасангиз	if you do not (did not) help
ўргана олмасам керак	I might not be able to learn

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

Uzbek compound verbs consist of two or more components which form one semantic or grammatical unit. The first component always conveys the primary meaning whereas the second component is usually an auxilliary verb that expresses how an action is performed or completed.

Compound verbs have the following structures:

1. noun + verb. In this structure, the compound verb consists of two components, the first of which is a noun and the second an auxilliary verb indicating the performance of the action:

кўмак бермоқ	'help + to give' = 'to help'
рухсат бермоқ	'permission + to give' = 'to permit'
таклиф қилмоқ	'invitation + to do' = 'to invite'

2. adverb + verb. In this structure , the compound verb consists of two components, the first of which is an adverb, the second an auxilliary verb indicating the performance of the action:

яхши кўрмоқ	'well + to see' = 'to like'

3. verb + verb. In this structure , the compound verb consists of two components, the first of which is a gerund, and the second an auxilliary verb indicating the manner in which the action is completed:

мақтаб юбормоқ	'having praised + to send' = 'to praise'

The phrase кўмак бермасангиз contains a negative conditional form of the verb. The negative conditional is formed by adding the suffix -ма between the verb stem and the conditional suffix -са:

бер+ма+са+м > бермасам	'If I do not give'
бер+ма+са+нг > бермасанг	'If you do not give'
бер+ма+са > бермаса	'If he, she does not give'
бер+ма+са+к > бермасак	'If we do not give'
бер+ма+са+нгиз > бермасангиз	'If you do not give'
бер+ма+са+лар > бермасалар	'If they do not give'

4. **COMPETENCY:** **To offer and accept food and drink**

SITUATION: **Home of colleague**

ROLES: **Colleague & PCV**

C: Ўзингизни уйингиздагидек ҳис қилинг. Ичиш учун нима олиб келай?

PCV: Кўк чой ичиб кўрай-чи?

C: Яхши. Қандай овқатни истайсиз?

PCV: Ҳеч қандай. Мен бир соат олдин тушки овқат едим. Қорним тўқ. Кечроқ овқатланаман.

VOCABULARY:

уйингиздаги	(that is) in your house
уйингиздагидек	at home, as in your house
ҳис	feeling
ҳис қилмоқ	to feel
ҳис қилинг	make yourself, feel
ичиш	drinking (verbal noun)
олиб келай	I shall bring, let me bring
кўк	green
ичиб кўрай	let me drink
-чи	why don't? (particle)
ичиб кўрай-чи?	why don't I drink?

истайсиз	you (will) want
ҳеч	no, none
ҳеч қандай	nothing
тушки	noon (adjective)
тушки овқат	lunch
едим	I ate
қорним	my stomach
тўқ	full
қорним тўқ	I am full
кечроқ	later
овқатланаман	I will have dinner

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The particle -чи has many uses in Uzbek. In the verb phrase ичиб кўрай-чи it is added to a verb in the first person singular imperative mood and has the meaning 'why don't (I)?':

Кўк чой ичиб кўрай.	'I will (let me) drink green tea.'
Кўк чой ичиб кўрай-чи.	'Why don't I (let me) try green tea.'

The sentence 'I am full' can be expressed by the construction қорним тўқ 'my stomach is full.' Its opposite form is қорним оч 'my stomach is open,' or 'I am hungry.'

A synonym of the verb овқат емоқ 'to eat (a meal),' 'to dine' is овқатланмоқ 'to dine,' 'to eat (a meal)':

овқат едим
} 'I ate,' 'I dined'
овқатландим

In Uzbek, new verbs may be formed by adding suffixes directly to noun stems. Three of the most productive suffixes are the following:

1.	+ла-	иш	'work'
		ишла(моқ)	'(to) work'
		бош	'head'
		бошла(моқ)	'(to) begin'
2.	+лан-	уй	'home'
		уйлан(моқ)	'(to) marry'
		овқат	'meal'
		овқатлан(моқ)	'(to) have a meal'
3.	+лаш-	гап	'word'
		гаплаш(моқ)	'(to) speak, converse'
		бир	'one'
		бирлаш(моқ)	'(to) unite'

5. COMPETENCY: To describe one's emotional state

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host Family Member & PCV

HFM: Сизга нима бўлди? Бошингиз оғрияптими?

PCV: Менга ҳеч нарса бўлмади. Ўзимни яхши сезяпман. Фақат мен ресторанга бормоқчи эмасман.

HFM: Нима учун?

PCV: Мен чарчадим. Озгина дам олмоқчиман.

HFM: Ундай бўлса, майли. Яхши дам олинг.

VOCABULARY:

нима бўлди?	what's wrong?, what happened?
бошингиз	your head
оғрияпти	it aches, it is aching (continuous present)
оғрияптими?	does it ache?, is it aching?
нарса	thing
ҳеч нарса	nothing
ҳеч нарса бўлмади	nothing's wrong, nothing happened
ўзимни	myself (accusative)
сезяпман	I feel, I am feeling

ресторан	restaurant
фақат	but, only
нима учун?	why (not)?
чарчадим	I am tired
озгина	a bit, a little
дам олмоқчиман	I want to rest
ундай бўлса	if it is so, in that case (conditional mood)
майли	all right
ундай бўлса, майли	as you wish
дам олинг	take a rest

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The continuous present tense indicates actions which are taking place at the present moment. It corresponds to the English progressive tense and may be translated as '(he) is doing' or (he) does.' The present continuous is formed by adding the suffix –яп to the stem of the verb , along with one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, -ти; -миз, -сиз, -тилар:

сез+яп+ман > сезяпман	'I feel, am feeling'
сез+яп+сан > сезяпсан	'You feel, are feeling'
сез+яп+ти > сезяпти	'He, she feels, is feeling'
сез+яп+миз > сезяпмиз	'We feel, are feeling'

сез+яп+сиз > сезяпсиз	'You feel, are feeling'
сез+яп+тилар > сезяптилар	'They feel, are feeling'

The phrase дам олмоқ is a compound verb which consists of two components: a noun дам 'rest' and an auxilliary verb олмоқ 'to take':

Мен чарчадим. Озгина дам олмоқчиман.

'I am tired. I want to rest a bit.'

PROVERB

Сиҳат тиласанг, кўп ема;
Иззат тиласанг, кўп дема.

'If you want health, don't eat a lot.
If you want respect, don't talk a lot'.

Topic 8

COMMUNICATIONS

Culture Note: The Telephone

Competencies:

1. To mail a letter or parcel
2. To get one's party on the line
3. To leave a phone message
4. To order and make an international phone call

Topic 8

COMMUNICATIONS

THE TELEPHONE

Telephones are a very important means of communication in Uzbekistan, but the network is not as widespread as in Western industrialized countries. While phones exist in almost all government offices, they are rare in private homes, except in Tashkent and provincial centers.

Uzbekistan's phone system is in need of a major overhaul. The best telephone service is in Tashkent. Cities and towns have phone booths on the street but they are undependable because they are often broken or out-of-order.

It is possible to dial and place a call from one phone to another within a village, but a call to another village or to a city requires the operator's assistance. It is generally much easier to place calls from offices and home phones in cities than from the village.

To make a call to a distant location, it is often necessary to call the Telephone and Telegraph Office. Operators at this office will place a call on a reservation basis and then will phone the person placing the call when the connection is made. The Central Telephone and Telegraph Office will place calls to foreign countries, including the USA.

Although telephone books exist, they are never available at public phones, and they are generally very difficult to locate. Hotels sometimes have a copy.

1. COMPETENCY: To mail a letter or parcel

SITUATION: At the post office

ROLES: PCV & Postal Clerk

PCV: Мен бу посилкани учқуч билан юбормоқчиман.

PC: Қаерга юборасиз?

PCV: Америкадаги дўстимга.

PC: Унинг ичида нималар бор?

PCV: Унинг ичида иккита атлас кўйлак, битта чопон, бир неча дўппи ва битта хат бор.

PC: Посилкада хат юбориш мумкин эмас. Хатни алоҳида жўнатинг.

VOCABULARY:

посилкани	parcel (accusative)
учқуч	airplane
учқуч билан	airmail, by plane
юбормоқчиман	I want to send
юборасиз	you (will) send
Америкадаги	(who is) in America
дўстимга	to my friend
ичида	in its inside (postposition)
нималар?	what (things)?

иккита	two (items)
атлас	atlas (brightly colored silk cloth)
кўйлак	dress
чопон	robe (knee-length robe worn by Uzbeks)
бир неча	several
дўппи	cap (skull-cap worn by Uzbeks)
посилкада	in a parcel (locative)
алоҳида	separately
жўнатинг	send

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

In Uzbek, indefinite pronouns are formed by several means:

1. the numeral бир 'one' before one of the interrogative pronouns неча 'how many' or қанча 'how much':

бир неча	'several'
бир қанча	'some, certain'

The indefinite pronoun бир неча 'several' is used before nouns that can be counted:

Бир неча дўппи бор. 'There are several caps.'

The indefinite pronoun бир қанча 'some, certain' is used before nouns that cannot be counted:

бир қанча вақт '(for) some time'

2. the numeral бирор 'one' before one of the interrogative pronouns киши 'person' or the word нарса 'thing':

бирор киши	'somebody, someone'
бирор нарса	'something'

The interrogative pronouns ким 'who' and нима 'what' are used in the singular as well as in the plural:

кимлар	'who (among several persons)?'
нималар	'what (among several things)?'
Унинг ичида нималар бор?	'What things are inside it?'

There are many synonyms in Uzbek. Instead of using the same word twice in a speech, Uzbeks try to use its synonym, as they dislike repetition: The verbs юбормоқ and жўнатмоқ are synonyms:

Кеча хатни юбордим. Кеча хатни жўнатдим.	} 'I sent the letter yesterday.'
Сув ичишни хоҳлайман. Сув ичишни истайман.	} 'I want to drink water.'

2. COMPETENCY: To get one's party on the line

SITUATION: On the telephone

ROLES: Receiver & PCV

R: Лаббай! Эшитаман.

PVC: Алло. Бу етмиш тўрт - ўн уч - олтмиш бирми?

R: Ҳа

PVC: Исмим - Том Карлсон. Мен Отабек билан гаплашмоқчиман.

R: Отабек ҳозир уйда йўқ. У бир соатдан кейин уйда бўлар.

PVC: Яхши. Мен унга кеч соат олти яримда телефон қиламан.

VOCABULARY:

лаббай	yes?, what did you say?
эшитаман	I hear (you)
алло	hello? (used only on the telephone)
етмиш тўрт	seventy-four
ўн уч	thirteen
олтмиш бир	sixty-one
Карлсон	Carlson
Отабек	Otabek
гаплашмоқчиман	I want to speak

ҳозир	right now, now
соатдан	from an hour (ablative)
бир соатдан кейин	in (after) an hour
бўлар	he will probably be (future tense of probability)
унга	him (dative)
ярим	half
олти яримда	at six-thirty
телефон	telephone
телефон қиламан	I will phone, I will call

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The future tense of probability or posibility is formed by means of the suffix -р (after vowels) or -ар (after consonants) and the predicative suffixes. This tense may be translated '(he) will probably do,' '(he) may do,' or '(he) might do':

ишла+р+ман > ишларман	'I will probably work'
ишла+р+сан > ишларсан	'You will probably work'
ишла+р > ишлар	'He, she, it will probably work'
ишла+р+миз > ишлармиз	'We will probably work'
ишла+р+сиз > ишларсиз	'You will probably work'
ишла+р+лар > ишларлар	'They will probably work'

The third person singular has no predicative suffix. The third person plural predicative suffix -лар is not used in spoken Uzbek:

Отабек бир соатдан кейин уйда бўлар.

'Otabek will probably be home in an hour.'

Улар бир соатдан кейин уйда бўлар.

'They will probably be home in an hour.'

3. COMPETENCY: To leave a phone message

SITUATION: On the telephone

ROLES: PCV & Receiver

PCV: Алло. Мен профессор Нодира билан гаплашмоқчи эдим.

R: Профессор Нодира ҳозир Андижонда. У эртага Тошкентга қайтиб келади.

PCV: Йигирма иккинчи май куни талабалар билан учрашув бўлишини айтиб қўйсангиз.

R: Йигирма иккинчи жума куни бўладими?

PCV: Тўппа-тўғри. Учрашув жума куни эрталаб соат ўнда бошланиб, соат ўн иккида тугайди.

VOCABULARY:

профессор	professor
Нодира	Nodira
гаплашмоқчи эдим	I would like to speak
Андижон	Andijan (city)
Андижонда	in Andijan
эртага	tomorrow
қайтиб келади	she will return
йигирма иккинчи	twenty-second (ordinal)

май	May
талаба	student
учрашув	meeting
бўлишини	its being (accusative)
жума	Friday
айтиб қўйсангиз	would you tell
бўладими?	is it?, will it be?
тўппа-тўғри	correct
эрталаб	in the morning
бошланиб	it will start, having started (past gerund)
тугайди	it will end

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The superlative or emphatic degree of an adjective is formed by partial reduplication of the first syllable of the adjective:

тўғри	'right, correct'	тўппа-тўғри	'exactly right'

If the first syllable of the adjective ends in a vowel, the consonant -p is added to form a superlative or emphatic word:

қизил	'red'	қип-қизил	'bright red'
қора	'black'	қоп-қора	'pitch black'
сариқ	'yellow'	сап-сариқ	'bright yellow'

The past gerund is formed by means of the suffix -б (after vowels) or -иб (after consonants). The past gerund may be translated into English as 'having done'; 'doing and'; or 'doing':

қайт+иб > қайтиб	'having returned, returning'
айт+иб > айтиб	'having told, telling'
ишла+б > ишлаб	'having worked, working'

When the suffix -сангиз is added to the final verb in a sentence, it is equivalent to English 'would you?'

айтиб қўйсангиз	'would you tell?'

4. COMPETENCY: To order and make an international phone call

SITUATION: On the telephone

ROLES: PCV & Operator

PCV: Алло. Бу оператормиʔ

O Ҳа, оператор сизни эшитяпти.

PCV: Менинг телефоним олтмиш икки - қирқ икки - олтмиш тўрт. Мен Америка билан гаплашмоқчиман.

O Ҳозир йўл банд.

PCV: Илтимос, буюртма қабул қилинг. Телефон рақами -- саккиз юз ўн икки - саккиз юз эллик беш - йигирма икки - ўттиз уч.

O Буюртмангизни қабул қиламан. Бир соат кутишингиз керак бўлади.

VOCABULARY:

оператор	operator
оператормиʔ	is this the operator?
эшитяпти	he, she hears you (continuous present)
телефоним	my phone (number)
олтмиш икки	sixty-two
қирқ икки	forty-two
олтмиш тўрт	sixty-four

йўл	line, way
буюртма	(reservation for a) call, order
қабул килинг	place
рақами	its number
телефон рақами	telephone number
саккиз юз ўн икки	eight-hundred-twelve
саккиз юз эллик беш	eight-hundred-fifty-five
йигирма икки	twenty-two
ўттиз уч	thirty-three
буюртмангизни	your order (accusative)
қабул қиламан	I will place, I will reserve, I will book
кутишингиз	your waiting
керак бўлади	will have to, will be necessary

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The future of necessity expresses the idea 'to have to'. It is formed with a verbal noun and керак 'necessary' and бўлади 'it will be.' To indicate person, the possessive suffixes -им, -инг, -и; -имиз, -ингиз, -лари are added to the verbal noun:

кутиш +им > кутишим керак бўлади

'I (will) have to wait.'

кутиш +инг > кутишинг керак бўлади

'You (will) have to wait.'

кутиш +и > кутиши керак бўлади

'He, she (will) have to wait.'

кутиш +имиз > кутишимиз керак бўлади

'We (will) have to wait.'

кутиш +ингиз > кутишингиз керак бўлади

'You (will) have to wait.'

кутиш +лари > кутишлари керак бўлади

'They (will) have to wait.'

PROVERB

Ўтган ишга ўкинма.

'Do not regret what is past.'

(= Don't cry over spilt milk.)

Topic 9

MEDICAL

Culture Note: Getting Help When You Need It

Competencies:

1. To respond to questions about illness
2. To ask about health hazards
3. To report an emergency

Topic 9

MEDICAL

GETTING HELP WHEN YOU NEED IT

The law in Uzbekistan stipulates that medical services for all the country's citizens are free. However, it must also be noted that the level and quality of medical care in general are not very high and are quite low in most rural areas.

All medical institutions -- including clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals -- are state-operated. They lack much of the medical equipment, instruments, and medicines that are routinely found in Western medical establishments. For this reason, medical research in Uzbekistan is not up to the modern world standard, and diagnosis and treatment are primitive.

All citizens of Uzbekistan are registered at a clinic near their residences, and if they need a doctor, they go to that same clinic. Although clinic doctors do make house calls, they generally do so only for children, elderly people, and those with serious injuries or illnesses. Others must go to the clinic and wait for an available doctor. Of course, in extraordinary circumstances one can call an ambulance. The ambulance service in cities is relatively good, but in rural areas it is poor.

Those who want to become doctors study at medical institutes for six years. Most doctors, however, are poorly paid. This negatively affects their desire to work hard and their ability to give their patients high-quality care.

Recently, some private clinics have been opened where patients pay for medical services. But it is still unclear how widespread these will become.

Pharmacies in Uzbekistan are experiencing severe shortages of medicines. Foreigners working in or traveling to Uzbekistan, even for a short time, should take along any needed medicines and especially disposable syringes.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To respond to questions about illness**

SITUATION: **A clinic**

ROLES: **PCV & Doctor**

PCV: Бошим оғрияпти. Иситмам бор. Ўзимни ёмон сезяпман. Бугун ишга бора олмадим.

D: Температурангизни ўлчадингизми?

PCV: Ҳа, ўлчадим. Температурам ўттиз саккиз бутун ва ўндан олти даража.

D: Чуқур нафас олинг. Оғзингизни очинг. Томоғингиз қизарибди. Тумов бўлибсиз.

VOCABULARY:

оғрияпти	it is aching (continuous present)
бошим оғрияпти	I have a headache, my head is aching
иситмам	my fever
ёмон	bad
сезяпман	I am feeling
ишга	to work
бора олмадим	I could not go
температурангизни	your temperature (accusative)
ўлчадингиз	you took, you measured
ўлчадингизми?	did you take?, did you measure?

ҳа	yes
ўлчадим	I measured
температурам	my temperature
ўттиз саккиз	thirty-eight
бутун	whole, entire
ўндан олти	six-tenths (fraction)
даража	degree
чуқур	deep, deeply
нафас олинг	take a breath, breathe
оғзингизни	your mouth (accusative)
очинг	open
томоғингиз	your throat
қизарибди	it seems to be enflamed (past tense of inference)
тумов	a cold
бўлибсиз	you seem to have (past tense of inference)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The past tense of inference or hearsay is formed by the suffix -б (after vowels) or -иб (after consonants) and the predicative suffixes –ман, -сан, -ди; -миз, -сиз, -дилар:

ич+иб+ман > ичибман 'it seems (they say that) I drank'

ич+иб+сан > ичибсан	'it seems (they say that) you drank'
ич+иб+ди > ичибди	'it seems (they say that) he, she drank'
ич+иб+миз > ичибмиз	'it seems (they say that) we drank'
ич+иб+сиз > ичибсиз	'it seems (they say that) you drank'
ич+иб+дилар > ичибдилар	'it seems (they say that) they drank'

This tense expresses a reported action or occurrence or one that is inferred by the speaker:

Тумов бўлибсиз.

'It seems that you have a cold.'

Кеча меҳмон келибди.

'They say that the guest came yesterday.'

Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding possessive suffixes to the word ўз:

ўз+им	> ўзим	'myself'
ўз+инг	> ўзинг	'yourself'
ўз+и	> ўзи	'himself,' 'herself,' 'itself'

ўз+имиз > ўзимиз	'ourselves'
ўз+ингиз > ўзингиз	'yourself,' 'yourselves'
ўз+лари > ўзлари	'themselves'

The word ўз without a possessive suffix is used in the meaning 'own':

ўз китобим	'my own book'
ўз китобинг	'your own book'
ўз китоби	'his, her own book'

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

When a possessive suffix is added to a noun ending in the consonant -қ, the consonant is often pronounced and written as -ғ:

томоқ+им > томоғим	'my throat'
томоқ+ингиз > томоғингиз	'your throat'

2. COMPETENCY: **To ask about health hazards**
SITUATION: **A clinic**
ROLES: **PCV & Doctor**

PVC: Доктор, мен қовун еган эдим. Қорним оғрияпти.
D: Қовуннинг устидан совуқ сув ичган эдингизми?
PVC: Мен ичган эдим. Ёмон бўладими?
D: Мева еб, совуқ сув ичиш соғлик учун зарар.

VOCABULARY:

доктор	doctor
еган эдим	I ate, I had eaten (perfect past)
оғрияпти	it is aching
устидан	on top of (postposition)
қовуннинг устидан	on top of the melon
ичган эдингиз	you drank, you had drunk (perfect past)
ичган эдингизми?	did you drink?, had you drunk?
ичган эдим	I drank, I had drunk
ёмон бўладими?	is it bad?, will it be bad?
еб	eaten and, having eaten and (past gerund)
ичиш	drinking (verbal noun)
соғлик	health

соғлик учун	for (your) health
зарар	harmful

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The perfect past tense is formed by adding the past participle -ган to a verb in combination with the irregular verb эмоқ (эдим. эдинг, эди; эдик, эдингиз, эдилар). This tense may be translated as 'have done,' 'had done,' or 'done':

еган эдим	'I have (had) eaten'
еган эдинг	'you have (had) eaten'
еган эди	'he, she has (had) eaten'
еган эдик	'we have (had) eaten'
еган эдингиз	'you have (had) eaten'
еган эдилар	'they have (had) eaten'

The negative of this tense is formed by adding the suffix -ма between the stem of the verb and the past participle suffix:

е+ма+ган эдим > емаган эдим	'I have (had) not eaten'
е+ма+ган эдинг > емаган эдинг	'you have (had) not eaten'
е+ма+ган эди > емаган эди	'he, she have (had) not eaten'

It expresses an action completed in the distant past or before another action was completed:

> Аввал қовун еган эдим. Кейин совуқ сув ичган эдим.
> Шундан кейин қорним оғриди.
>
> 'First I had eaten melon. Then I had drank cold water. After that my stomach hurt.'

3. COMPETENCY: To report an emergency

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

PCV: Тез доктор чақира оласизми?

HFM: Нима бўлди? Нега шошиляпсиз?

PCV: Менинг дўстим касал бўлиб қолди. У юрагида оғриқ сезяпти. Аҳволи жиддий.

HFM: Ундай бўлса, биз Шабат докторга телефон қилишимиз шарт.

VOCABULARY:

тез	quickly, quick, fast
чақира оласизми?	could you call?
нега?	why?
шошиляпсиз	you are in a hurry
касал бўлиб қолди	he suddenly got sick
юрагида	in his, her heart
оғриқ	pain
сезяпти	he, she feels, is feeling (continuous present)
аҳволи	his, her condition
жиддий	serious

Шабат	Shabat
телефон қилишимиз	our phoning (possessive)
шарт	must

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

Uzbek uses a construction consisting of two verbs to express the idea of 'to be able,' 'can.' The first verb has the present gerund suffix -a (after consonants) or -й (after vowels) and the second verb is the auxiliary verb олмоқ. In this construction, the tense and predicative suffixes are added to the stem of the auxiliary verb:

чақир+а ол+а+ман > чақира оламан

'I can (am/will be able to) call'

чақир+а ол+а+сан > чақира оласан

'you can (are/will be able to) call'

чақир+а ол+а+ди > чақира олади

'he, she can (is/will be able to) call'

ўқи+й ол+а+миз > ўқий оламиз

'we can (are/will be able to) read'

ўқи+й ол+а+сиз > ўқий оласиз

'you can (are/will be able to) read'

ўқи+й ол+а+дилар > ўқий оладилар

'they can (are/will be able to) read'

The negative of this construction is formed by adding the suffix -ма to the stem of the auxiliary verb:

чақира ол+ма+й+ман > чақира олмайман	'I cannot call'
ўқий ол+ма+й+ман > ўқий олмайман	'I cannot read'

When қолмоқ is the second verb of a compound verb, it adds the meaning 'suddenly' to the action of the first verb:

Мен касал бўлиб қолдим.	'I suddenly got sick.'
Сен касал бўлиб қолдинг.	'You suddenly got sick.'
Дўстим касал бўлиб қолди.	'My friend suddenly got sick.'

PROVERB

Қимирлаган қир ошар.

'Even the one who crawls crosses the hill.'

Topic 10

SHOPPING

Culture Note: Markets and Stores in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To ask for items, prices and quantities
2. To bargain for items
3. To shop at a state store

Topic 10

SHOPPING

MARKETS AND STORES IN UZBEKISTAN

Under the Soviet economic system all major stores were owned and operated by the state. But even in those days most Uzbeks preferred to buy food at the bazaars, or open markets, from individual farmers. Even though the price in the bazaars often was two or three times higher than that in the state stores, the quality usually was far superior. Today, the selection in state stores remains poor.

Another problem encountered in shopping in state stores is that the customer must select an item, wait in line to pay for it, and then pick up the item. In addition, the usually impatient sales people are reluctant to allow customers to inspect the goods for sale prior to buying them.

There is no equivalent to the American supermarket in Uzbekistan. Food stores generally specialize in specific products such as meat, fruits and vegetables, bread, or fish.

For centuries before the Soviet era, Uzbek private craftsmen were famous for the cloths, rugs, footwear, and jewelry which they produced and sold. Local production not only satisfied local needs, but it was sufficient for export to neighboring lands. The most developed industrial products were silks, cottons, and leather goods.

Under Soviet rule, however, all factories and stores which produced and sold manufactured goods became part of the state system, and private ownership of factories and trade in manufactured goods were prohibited. This destroyed the economy which had been based on a long tradition of craftsmanship.

In the early 1990s, some manufactured goods began to be produced by the private sector. Today, there are a few private stores in the big cities that sell manufactured goods. Some of these stores sell goods for "Soviet" money still in circulation. Because the prices in these shops are so high, however, few ordinary citizens can afford to shop in them. Other private shops sell goods only for foreign currency (dollars, pounds, marks, etc.), but goods in these shops are also beyond the reach of the average citizen, who receives a monthly salary in rubles from the state.

Because shortages of food products and certain manufactured goods appeared in Uzbekistan following its independence, state stores began to require citizens to pay for certain goods with ration coupons issued by the republic. Citizens receive these coupons every month from their workplace along with their salary. Without these coupons it is impossible to buy many necessities at state stores.

When in the markets, Uzbeks always shop around and bargain over prices of goods. If a vendor's initial price for something is ten rubles, he will usually sell it for five. Moreover, prices at the market fluctuate throughout the day, so the price of an item in the morning may be higher than in the afternoon or vice versa.

The basic monetary unit in Uzbekistan is the *som*, which is equivalent to the unit of the Russian ruble. One *som,* which may be either paper or coin, is equal to 100 *tiyin,* which are coin. Plans call for the introduction of a new currency known as the *tanga* in the near future. Uzbeks formerly used the gold *tanga* as their basic unit of currency.

1. COMPETENCY: **To ask for items, prices and quantities**

SITUATION: **Market**

ROLES: **PCV & Seller**

PCV: Бу қандай анор, ота?

S: Бу - Қуванинг нордон анори. Сизга қандай мева керак?

PCV: Менга энг ширин мева керак. Узум неча сўм? Нок-чи?

S: Узумнинг бир килоси ўн сўм. Нок ҳам шу нархда. Кўп олсангиз, арзон нархда бераман.

VOCABULARY:

анор	pomegranates
Қува	Kuva (place name)
нордон	sour, bittersweet
Қуванинг нордон анори	sour pomegranate of Kuva
энг	most
энг ширин	sweetest, the most sweet
узум	grapes
нок	pears
-чи	what about? (particle)
нок-чи?	what about the pears?
кило	kilo, kilogram

бир килоси	per kilo
ҳам шу	the same, also that
нархда	price (locative)
олсангиз	if you buy, if you take (conditional)
арзон	lower, cheap
бераман	I will sell, I will give

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding the suffix -роқ to the stem of an adjective:

иссиқ+роқ > иссиқроқ	'warmer'
совуқ+роқ > совуқроқ	'colder'

The superlative degree of adjectives is formed by placing the word энг 'most, very' before an adjective:

энг ширин	'sweetest'
энг қиммат	'most expensive'

Sometimes, especially in spoken Uzbek, the word жуда 'very, too' is used instead of энг:

жуда ширин = энг ширин	'sweetest'
жуда қиммат = энг қиммат	'most expensive'

Another function of the particle -чи is to form a question meaning 'what about?' In this meaning the particle may be added to one word noun predicates:

Нок-чи?	'What about the pears?'

When added to the conditional suffix -са, this particle has the meaning 'what (happens) if?':

Келмаса-чи?	'What if he, she does not come?'

2. COMPETENCY: To bargain for items

SITUATION: Market

ROLES: PCV & Seller

PVC: Хола, иккита дўппини юз сўмга берасизми?

S: Йўқ, юз сўмга бўлмайди. Майли, сиз бир юз йигирма сўм бера қолинг. Бу дўппилар қўлда тикилган.

PVC: Хўп. Бир юз ўн сўм берсам, розимисиз?

S: Майли, болам. Меҳмон экансиз. Розиман. Барака топинг!

VOCABULARY:

хола	aunt (form of address)
дўппини	cap (accusative)
берасизми?	will you sell?
юз сўмга	for 100 rubles (dative)
бир юз йигирма	one hundred-twenty
бера қолинг	you may pay, please pay
қўлда	by hand (locative)
тикилган	sewn
бир юз ўн	one hundred-ten
берсам	if I pay (conditional)
рози	satisfied, pleased

розимисиз?	do you agree?, are you satisfied?
болам	my child (form of address)
меҳмон	guest
экансиз	after all, you are
розиман	I agree
барака	abundance
топинг	find
барака топинг!	good luck to you!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The words хола and болам are forms of address. Хола 'aunt' is used by younger people to address unknown older women and the word болам 'my child' is used by older men and women to address younger people:

Розимисиз, хола?	'Do you agree, aunt?'
Майли, болам.	'All right, my child.'

When the irregular verb form экан is used as a component of a noun predicate, it may be translated 'seem,' 'seems,' 'after all,' 'apparently':

Сиз меҳмон экансиз.	'After all, you are a guest.'

The predicative suffixes -ман, -сан; -миз, -сиз, -лар may be added directly to the irregular form экан:

Мен соғ эканман.	'I seem to be healthy.'
Сен соғ экансан.	'You seem to be healthy.'
У соғ экан.	'He, she seems to be healthy.'
Биз соғ эканмиз.	'We seem to be healthy.'
Сиз соғ экансиз.	'You seem to be healthy.'
Улар соғ эканлар.	'They seem to be healthy.'

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

The compound verb бера қолинг consists of the present gerund бера 'giving' and the auxiliary verb қолинг 'to stay.' The first verb in the compound carries the primary meaning, while қолмоқ adds the meaning of permission or a request. When қолмоқ expresses a request, the vowel in the second syllable is pronounced longer:

Сиз бир юз йигирма сўм бера қолинг.

'You may pay 120 rubles.' (permission)

Менга китобингизни бера қолинг.

'Please give me your book.' (request)

3. COMPETENCY: To shop at a state store

SITUATION: State store

ROLES: PCV & Salesperson

PCV: Кўйлаклар қайси бўлимда сотилади?

S: Мен сизнинг хизматингизга тайёрман. Сизга нима керак?

PCV: Мен мана бу кўйлакни кўрмоқчи эдим. Бу кўйлакнинг оқ ранги борми?

S: Ҳа, бор. Мана бу пахтадан қилинган.

PCV: Бу менга мос келмайди. Енги жуда калта экан. Каттароғи борми?

S: Сизга ҳаво ранги ёқадими?

PCV: Бир кўрай-чи? Бу ранг менга ёқади. Ўзи ҳам менга мос. Мен буни оламан. Уни ўраб беринг.

VOCABULARY:

кўйлак	shirt, dress
қайси?	which?
бўлимда	in a department
сотилади	it is sold
хизматингизга	at your service (dative)
тайёр	ready
кўрмоқчи эдим	I would like to see

оқ	white
ранги	its color
пахтадан	of cotton (ablative)
қилинган	made
мос келмайди	it does not fit
енги	its sleeves
калта	short
каттароқ	bigger
каттароғи	bigger one (possessive)
ҳаво ранги	blue
бир кўрай-чи?	why don't I give it a try?
мос	fitting, suitable
ўраб беринг	wrap it up (for me)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The construction -моқчи эди expresses desire and may be translated 'would like to':

> Мен мана бу кўйлакни кўрмоқчи эдим.
>
> 'I would like to see this shirt.'

In this construction, the predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -нгиз, -лар are added to the irregular verb form эди:

мен кўрмоқчи эдим	'I would like to see'
сен кўрмоқчи эдинг	'you would like to see'
у кўрмоқчи эди	'he, she would like to see'
биз кўрмоқчи эдик	'we would like to see'
сиз кўрмоқчи эдингиз	'you would like to see'
улар кўрмоқчи эдилар	'they would like to see'

To express the idea of 'to like,' the dative suffix -га is added to personal pronouns before the verb form ёқади:

менга ёқади	'I like'
сенга ёқади	'you like'
унга ёқади	'he, she likes'
бизга ёқади	'we like'
сизга ёқади	'you like'
уларга ёқади	'they like'

The phrase менга мос 'it fits me' has the same structure as менга ёқади.

PROVERB

Ширин ёлгондан аччиқ ҳақиқат яхши.

'The bitter truth is better than a sweet lie.'

Topic 11

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION II

Culture Note: Living in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment
2. To describe Peace Corps' role in Uzbekistan
3. To describe work and education background

Topic 11

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION II

LIVING IN UZBEKISTAN

Although much of its territory was part of the Russian empire for 130 years, Uzbekistan is today an independent country which is again part of the East. Despite Soviet policies, Uzbeks have preserved their own customs, culture, and language, in short, their "Uzbekness." Guests in the republic will enjoy both the people and the land.

Most of Uzbekistan has a warm and dry climate. The wettest months of the year are April and May. By the end of May daytime temperatures are already high, often in the upper 80s. The period between June 25 and August 5 is called *chilla* (the forty days of summer) or *saratan* in Uzbek. During this period it is hot throughout Uzbekistan, with daytime temperatures generally in the upper 90s; temperatures of 100 to 105 degrees are also common.

Many people who come to Uzbekistan from abroad are accustomed to drinking cold beverages when it is hot. Uzbeks, on the other hand, quench their thirst with hot tea. Westerners may find this practice odd, but it has evolved over millenia of experience. In Uzbekistan, it is recommended not to eat too much fruit in the summer, and certainly not to drink cold water afterward.

In the autumn the days are warm, but temperatures cool off considerably in the evenings. At this time of year the rural population is extremely busy with the harvest of cotton, fruits, and vegetables. When the harvest is finished, the "wedding season" begins. Preparations for wedding celebrations may take years to complete. Wedding festivities typically last several days and in villages often include traditional Central Asian wrestling contests and an equestrian sport called *uloq* where riders attempt to pick up a sheep or goat carcass and carry it to a designated point. In urban areas, wedding celebrations are more similar to those in Russia and Europe.

The cold months in Uzbekistan include December, January, and February, when it snows and temperatures are in the 20s.

One of Uzbekistan's best known holidays is Navroz, which is the Persian word for "new year." The Navroz celebration takes place at the time of the spring equinox on March 21 or 22. This festival has been celebrated in the country since pre-Islamic times. It includes performances of song, music, and dance throughout Uzbekistan. Special foods are also prepared and distributed to friends and neighbors.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment**

SITUATION: **Government office**

ROLES: **Uzbek Government Official & PCV**

UGO: Ассалому алайкум! Мен Сарвигул Дадажон қизиман. Сиз Америкаликмисиз?

PCV: Ҳа, топдингиз. Мен Қўшма Штатлар Тинчлик Корпусининг аъзосиман. Исмим - Барбара Вернер.

UGO: Америкадан кўп киши келгандир, шундайми?

PCV: Ўзбекистонга Тинчлик Корпусининг йигирма беш кўнгиллиси келган. Биз ўзбек ишбилармонларига кичик корхоналар ташкил этишда ёрдам бермоқчимиз.

VOCABULARY:

Сарвигул	Sarvigul (female proper name)
Дадажон	Dadajan (family name)
қизи	his daughter (element of family name)
Америкалик	American
топдингиз	you guessed it
Тинчлик Корпуси	Peace Corps
Тинчлик Корпусининг	of the Peace Corps
аъзоси	its member
Барбара	Barbara

Вернер	Werner
киши	person
келгандир	evidently have come (past tense of probability)
шундайми?	is that right?, is it so?
йигирма беш	twenty-five
кўнгилли	volunteer
ишбилармон	businessman
ўзбек ишбилармонларига	to Uzbek businessmen
кичик	small
корхона	enterprise
ташкил этишда	in organizing
ёрдам бермоқчимиз	we want to help

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

Under Soviet rule all Uzbek family names were formed with Russian suffixes: 1. the suffix -ов (after consonants) or -ев (after vowels) were added to masculine names; 2. the suffix -ова (after consonants) or -ева (after vowels) was added to feminine names.

Before Soviet rule Uzbeks formed family names with Uzbek words like **ўгли** 'his son' for masculine and **қизи** 'his daughter' for feminine names. Since Uzbekistan became independent many Uzbeks have been getting rid of the alien suffixes in their names:

Сарвигул Дадажон қизи 'Sarvigul Dadajan's daughter'

Some Uzbeks are adopting another former means of expressing family names that employs no suffix or word at all:

Зокир Қодир

Зокир Қодирий

Зокир Қодир ўгли

The past tense of probability expresses an uncertainty on the part of the speaker concerning an action completed in the past. It may be translated by adding English words like 'perhaps,' 'possibly,' 'probably,' 'apparently,' or 'evidently' to the past tense:

Америкадан кўп киши келгандир.

'Evidently, many people have come from America'

This tense is formed by adding the suffix -дир to the past participle in -ган along with one of the predicative suffixes –ман, -сан; -миз, -сиз, -лар:

айт+ган+дир+ман > айтгандирман

'perhaps (possibly) I said'

айт+ган+дир+сан > айтгандирсан

'perhaps (possibly) you said'

айт+ган+дир > айтгандир

'perhaps (possibly) he, she said'

айт+ган+дир+миз > айтгандирмиз

'perhaps (possibly) we said'

айт+ган+дир+сиз > айтгандирсиз

'perhaps (possibly) you said'

айт+ган+дир+лар > айтгандирлар

'perhaps (possibly) they said'

2. COMPETENCY: **To describe Peace Corps' role in Uzbekistan**

SITUATION: **Government office**

ROLES: **Uzbek Government Official & PCV**

UGO: Сизларни кичик бизнес мутахассислари дейишяпти.

PVC: Тўғри. Ўз мамлакатимда мен ҳам бизнес билан шуғулланар эдим. Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида кичик корхоналарга талаб катталигини билган эдик.

UGO: Ҳақиқатан ҳам, Совет даврида Марказга фақат пахта керак эди. Марказ қишлоқларда кичик корхоналар қуришни ҳеч ўйламас эди.

VOCABULARY:

сизларни	you (plural, accusative)
кичик бизнес	small business
мутахассис	specialist
тўғри	right, true
дейишяпти	they say, they are saying
мамлакатимда	in my country
бизнес билан	in business
шуғулланар эдим	I used to be engaged in (habitual past)
вилоятларида	in its provinces
корхоналарга	for enterprises (dative)

талаб	demand
катталигини	that it is great
билган эдик	we know, we had known (perfect past)
ҳақиқатан	truly, actually, really
ҳақиқатан ҳам	indeed
давр	period
Совет даврида	in the Soviet period
Марказга	the Center (dative)
фақат	only
керак эди	needed
қишлоқларда	in rural areas
қуришни	building (accusative)
ҳеч	never, no
ўйламас эди	it used to not think about

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The habitual past tense expresses an action habitually or repetitively committed in the past and may be translated as 'used to':

> Мен бизнес билан шуғулланар эдим.
>
> 'I used to be engaged in business.'

This tense is formed by adding the suffix -ар (after consonants) or -р (after vowels) to the stem of the verb before the irregular verb form эди. The predicative suffixes –м, -нг; -к, -ингиз, -лар are added to the irregular form эди:

шуғуллан+ар эди+м > шуғулланар эдим

'I used to be engaged in'

шуғуллан+ар эди+нг > шуғулланар эдинг

'you used to be engaged in'

шуғуллан+ар эди > шуғулланар эди

'he, she used to be engaged in'

шуғуллан+ар эди+к > шуғулланар эдик

'we used to be engaged in'

шуғуллан+ар эди+нгиз > шуғулланар эдингиз

'you used to be engaged in'

шуғуллан+ар эди+лар > шуғулланар эдилар

'they used to be engaged in'

The negative of this tense is formed by adding the suffix -мас to the stem of the verb, followed by эди:

шуғуллан+мас эди+м > шуғулланмас эдим

'I did not engage in'

шуғуллан+мас эди+нг > шуғулланмас эдинг

'you did not engage in'

шуғуллан+мас эди > шуғулланмас эди

'he, she did not engage in'

шуғуллан+мас эди+к > шуғулланмас эдик

'we did not engage in'

шуғуллан+мас эди+нгиз > шуғулланмас эдингиз

'you did not engage in'

шуғуллан+мас эди+лар > шуғулланмас эдилар

'they did not engage in'

The word Марказ 'Center' is used to refer to the central government of the former USSR.

3. COMPETENCY: To describe work and education background

SITUATION: Provincial office

ROLES: Local Official & PCV

LO: Олий маълумотни қаерда олгансиз?

PCV: Индиана университетини тугатганман.

LO: Сизнинг соҳангиз нима?

PCV: Иқтисодчиман. Университетни тугатиб, аввал катта компанияда иқтисодчи бўлиб ишлагандим. Сўнг кичик корхонани бошқараётган эдим.

LO: Пахта, пилла, мева-сабзавотларни қайта ишлаш учун ўзбек деҳқонлари кичик корхоналарга муҳтож.

VOCABULARY:

олий	higher
маълумот	education, information
олгансиз	you got, you received
Индиана университети	Indiana University
тугатганман	I graduated, I have graduated
соҳангиз	your field
иқтисодчи	economist
иқтисодчиман	I am an economist

тугатиб	after graduating from, having graduated from (past gerund)
аввал	first
компанияда	in a company
сўнг	then, after
бошқараётган эдим	I was managing (continuous past)
пилла	silk, silkworm cocoon
қайта ишлаш	processing
деҳқон	farmer
ўзбек деҳқонлари	Uzbek farmers
муҳтож	required

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The verb **ишлагандим** is an abbreviated form of the perfect past tense and consists of the suffix –**ган** and the irregular verb **эди**. This short form of the perfect past lacks the first vowel of the irregular verb, and as a result the main verb and the irregular verb are pronounced and written as a single verb:

ишлаган эдим > ишлагандим	'I had worked'
ишлаган эдинг > ишлагандинг	'you had worked'
ишлаган эди > ишлаганди	'he, she had worked'
ишлаган эдик > ишлагандик	'we had worked'
ишлаган эдингиз > ишлагандингиз	'you had worked'
ишлаган эдилар > ишлагандилар	'they had worked'

The continuous past tense is formed by means of the suffix -ётган (after vowels) or -аётган (after consonants) along with the irregular verb эди. The predicative suffixes –м, -нг; -к, -нгиз, -лар are added to the irregular form эди. The continuous past tense expresses an action occurring continuously in the past:

бошқар+аётган эди+м > бошқараётган эдим

'I was managing'

бошқар+аётган эди+нг > бошқараётган эдинг

'you were managing'

бошқар+аётган эди > бошқараётган эди

'he, she was managing'

бошқар+аётган эди+к > бошқараётган эдик

'we were managing'

бошқар+аётган эди+нгиз > бошқараётган эдингиз

'you were managing'

бошқар+аётган эди+лар > бошқараётган эдилар

'they were managing'

PROVERB

Илм олиш - игна билан қудуқ қазиш.

'Acquiring knowledge is like digging a well with a needle.'

APPENDIX 1: THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

Topic 1: Personal Identification

Competency 1: To express greetings and be greeted

PCV: How do you do!

T: How do you do! Welcome! Please, come in!

PCV: Thank you!

Competency 2: To identify and introduce self

PCV: My name is Donald. My family name is Smith. I am from California.

T: Welcome! Please, come. My name is Erkin. My family name is Karimov. I am a teacher.

PCV: I am learning Uzbek. I plan to work in Uzbekistan.

Competency 3: To ask and respond about well-being

T: How are you? How are things?

PCV: Thank you! Everything is just fine. How are things with you?

T: Everything is fine with me, too.

Competency 4: To say goodbye

PCV: Excuse me, I have to go.

T: Goodbye! Go in peace.

PCV: O.K., goodbye! Stay in peace.

Topic 2: Classroom Orientation

Competency 1: To respond to instructions

T: Listen and write the sentence.

PCV: Please read it slowly.

T: All right. Do you understand me?

Competency 2: To ask for explanations

PCV: I don't understand this sentence.

T: Which sentence?

PCV: What does "Соғ бўлинг!" mean?

T: This is a good wish. You can say it to your friends.

Competency 3: To respond to warm-up questions

T: Mike, where were you on Sunday?

PCV: I was at home on Sunday.

T: What did you do at home?

PCV: I read a book, watched television, and wrote a letter to my friend.

Topic 3: Conversations with Hosts

Competency 1: To ask and answer personal information questions

HFM: How long will you stay in Uzbekistan?

PCV: I will stay here for two years.

HFM: How old are you?

PCV: I am thirty-six years old.

HFM: Are you married?

PCV: No, I'm not married.

Competency 2: To describe own family

HFM: Please tell me about your family.

PCV: I have a father and a mother. My father is a chemist. My mother is a teacher.

HFM: Where do they work?

PCV: My mother works at a secondary school. My father works in a drugstore.

Competency 3: To ask about host family

PCV: Is your family large?

HFM: I have two daughters and one son. My daughters are students.

PCV: Does your son work or go to school?

HFM: My son graduated from the university last year.

Competency 4: To express gratitude

HFM: Have some more pilav.

PCV: Thanks, I'm full.

HFM: Please, try the melon.

PCV: It seems very sweet. Now, with your permission. Thanks a lot for your hospitality.

HFM: Don't mention it.

Topic 4: Food

Competency 1: To identify types of food

PCV: What dish is this?

C: This is a meat pie. And that one is a squash pie. It contains squash, onion, and tail fat.

PCV: Is the squash pie hot?

C: No, taste it. You'll like it.

PCV: It really is tasty!

Competency 2: To express food and drink preferences

PCV: What dishes are you offering today?

W: Of Uzbek dishes we are offering soup, noodles, dumplings, and kebab.

PCV: Are the dumplings cold?

W: They're hot. Will you drink tea or mineral water?

PCV: Give me black tea without sugar.

Competency 3: To order food at a restaurant

PCV: Give me some kebabs, please.

W: I'm sorry. Today we have no lamb. We have fish and beef.

PCV: Then, give me some fried fish. What vegetables do you have?

W: We have cucumbers. What would you like to drink?

PCV: Bring me some fruit juice.

Competency 4: To pay with local currency

PCV: How much does the meat cost?

S: It costs 45 som a kilogram.

PCV: I don't have enough som. I have dollars.

S: You can exchange your dollars at the Central Bank.

PCV: Is the Central Bank open today?

S: The bank is open every day from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

Topic 5: Directions

Competency 1: To ask for and give addresses and locations of buildings

PCV: Excuse me. May I ask you something? Where is the United States Embassy located?

P1: I'm sorry, I don't know.

P2: I know. Go to Chilonzor Street. The embassy is on that street.

PCV: Is Chilonzor Street far from here? How can I get there?

P2: Take the bus. Get off after two stops. The embassy building will be on the right side of the street.

Competency 2: To ask for and give directions

PCV: My friend, can you tell me where the Central Telegraph Office is located?

P: It is on Navoi Street. If you walk along this street 100 meters, the Institute of Manuscripts will appear.

PCV: Is the Central Telegraph Office next to that Institute?

P: No. If you cross to the other side of the Institute, you will come to the Central Telegraph Office.

PCV: Thank you very much.

Topic 6: Transportation

Competency 1: To locate means of transportation

PCV: I want to go to Samarkand.

A: Will you go by bus or by train?

PCV: I want to go by bus. What number bus goes to that city?

A: Several buses go. Take bus number 100.

Competency 2: To ask for destination of bus

PCV: Where does this bus go?

TS: It goes to Namangan.

PCV: Is this an express bus?

TS: No. That bus left ten minutes ago.

PCV: When does the next bus leave?

TS: It leaves at 11 o'clock.

Competency 3: To purchase a bus ticket

PCV: How much does a ticket to Andijan city cost?

TS: Do you need a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?

PCV: A round-trip ticket.

TS: It costs 105 rubles.

PCV: Give me one ticket.

TS: Here you are. The bus will leave for Andijan at 12 o'clock.

Topic 7: Social Situations

Competency 1: To discuss the weather

PCV: The weather is cloudy. It looks like rain. Are there many rainy days in Uzbekistan?

C: Mostly it rains in spring and autumn. There are no rainy days in summer.

PCV: What will winter be like?

C: God knows what it will be like. Sometimes it snows a lot, sometimes a little.

Competency 2: To invite and respond to invitations

C: I didn't see you yesterday. Where were you?

PCV: I was busy yesterday.

C: We want to invite you to the theater Sunday. Can you go?

PCV: With pleasure! I'm free that day. I'll wait for you in front of the Cholpon Theater.

C: Wonderful! The play starts at seven P.M.

Competency 3: To give and respond to compliments

C: You speak Uzbek very well.

PCV: Thanks! But you praise me too much. I like the Uzbek language.

C: Uzbek is not like English. It's not easy to learn.

PCV: I'm grateful to you. If you did not help, I might not be able to learn Uzbek very well.

Competency 4: To offer and accept food and drink

C: Make yourself at home. What shall I bring you to drink?

PCV: Why don't I try some green tea?

C: Fine. What kind of food would you like?

PCV: None. I ate lunch an hour ago. I'm full. I'll have dinner later.

Competency 5: To describe one's emotional state

HFM: What's wrong with you? Do you have a headache?

PCV: Nothing's wrong with me. I feel fine. But I don't want to go to the restaurant.

HFM: Why not?

PCV: I'm tired. I want to rest a bit.

HFM: As you wish. Have a good rest.

Topic 8: Communications

Competency 1: To mail a letter or parcel

PCV: I want to send this parcel airmail.

PC: Where are you sending it?

PCV: To my friend in America.

PC: What's inside it?

PCV: There are two atlas dresses, one robe, several caps, and a letter inside.

PC: You can't send letters in a parcel. Send the letter separately.

Competency 2: To get one's party on the line.

R: Yes? I hear you.

PCV: Hello. Is this 74-13-61?

R: Yes, this is 74-13-61.

PCV: My name is Tom Carlson. I want to speak with Otabek.

R: Otabek is not home right now. He will probably be home in an hour.

PCV: Good. I will phone him at 6:30 P.M.

Competency 3: To leave a phone message

PCV: Hello. I would like to speak with Professor Nodira.

R: Professor Nodira is in Andijan right now. She'll return to Tashkent tomorrow.

PCV: Would you tell her that there is a meeting with students on 22 May?

R: Is 22 May a Friday?

PCV: That's correct. The meeting will start at 10 o'clock in the morning on Friday and end at 12 o'clock.

Competency 4: To order and make an international phone call

PCV: Hello. Is this the operator?

O: Yes, the operator hears you.

PCV: My telephone number is 62-42-64. I want to speak with America.

O: The lines are busy right now.

PCV: Please place my call. The telephone number is 812-855-2233.

O: I'll place your call. You will have to wait an hour.

Topic 9: Medical

Competency 1: To respond to questions about illness

PCV: My head aches. I have a fever. I feel bad. I couldn't go to work today.

D: Did you take your temperature?

PCV: Yes, I took it. My temperature is 38.6 degrees (centigrade).

D: Take a deep breath. Open your mouth. Your throat seems to be enflamed. It looks like you have a cold.

Competency 2: To ask about health hazards

PCV: Doctor, I ate some melon. My stomach aches.

D: Did you drink cold water on top of the melon?

PCV: Yes, I did. Is that bad?

D: Eating fruit and drinking cold water is harmful to your health.

Competency 3: To report an emergency

PCV: Could you call a doctor quickly?

HFM: What's wrong? Why are you in such a hurry?

PCV: My friend suddenly got sick. He feels pain in his heart. His condition is serious.

HFM: In that case we must phone Doctor Shabat.

Topic 10: Shopping

Competency 1: To ask for items, prices and quantities

PCV: What kind of pomegranates are these, father?

S: These are sour pomegrantes from Kuva. What kind of fruit do you need?

PCV: I need the sweetest fruit. How much are the grapes? What about the pears?

S: The grapes are ten som per kilo. The pears are the same price. If you buy a lot, I'll sell at a lower price.

Competency 2: To bargain for items

PCV: Aunt, will you sell me two caps for 100 som?

S: No, it's impossible for 100 rubles. You may pay me 120 som. These caps were sewn by hand.

PCV: Fine. Would you agree if I paid 110 som?

S: All right, my child. After all, you are a guest. I agree. Good luck to you!

Competency 3: To shop at a state store

PCV: In which department are shirts sold?

S: I can help you. What do you need?

PCV: I would like to see this shirt. Does this shirt come in white?

S: Yes, it does. This one is made of cotton.

PCV: It doesn't fit me. Its sleeves seem to be too short. Are there bigger sizes?

S: Do you like blue?

PCV: Why don't I try it? I like this color. It fits me too. I'll take this one. Wrap it up for me.

Topic 11: Personal Identification II

Competency 1: To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment

UGO: How do you do! I am Sarvigul Dadajon qizi. Are you an American?

PCV: Yes, you guessed it. I am a member of the U.S. Peace Corps. My name is Barbara Werner.

UGO: Many people have come from America, evidently. Is that right?

PCV: Twenty-five Peace Corps volunteers have arrived in Uzbekistan. We want to help Uzbek business people in organizing small enterprises.

Competency 2: To describe Peace Corps' role in Uzbekistan

UGO: They say you are small business specialists.

PCV: That's right. I also used to be engaged in business in my own country. We know that the need for small enterprises is great in Uzbekistan's provinces.

UGO: Indeed! The Center needed only cotton in the Soviet period. The Center never used to think about building small enterprises in rural areas.

Competency 3: To describe work and education background

LO: Where did you get your higher education?

PCV. I graduated from Indiana University.

LO: What is your field?

PCV: I am an economist. After graduating from the university, first I worked as an economist in a large company. Then I was managing a small enterprise.

LO: Uzbek farmers require small enterprises for processing cotton, silk, and fruits and vegetables.

APPENDIX 2: DAYS OF THE WEEK, MONTHS AND SEASONS

The Uzbek names for the days of the week are:

Душанба	Monday
Сешанба	Tuesday
Чоршанба	Wednesday
Пайшанба	Thursday
Жума	Friday
Шанба	Saturday
Якшанба	Sunday

In the early part of this century the Russians introduced into Uzbek the following month names:

Январь	January
Февраль	February
Март	March
Апрель	April
Май	May
Июнь	June
Июль	July
Август	August
Сентябрь	September
Октябрь	October

Ноябрь	November
Декабрь	December

Since 1991, when Uzbekistan became independent, many newspapers and magazines have begun to reintroduce the older Uzbek names for the months:

Далв	January
Ҳут	February
Ҳамал	March
Савр	April
Жавзо	May
Саратон	June
Асад	July
Сумбула	August
Мезон	September
Ақраб	October
Қавс	November
Жади	December

The names for the seasons are:

Кўклам/Баҳор	Spring
Ёз	Summer
Куз	Autumn
Қиш	Winter

APPENDIX 3: NUMERALS AND FRACTIONS

The Uzbek cardinal numbers are:

бир	one
икки	two
уч	three
тўрт	four
беш	five
олти	six
етти	seven
саккиз	eight
тўққиз	nine
ўн	ten
йигирма	twenty
ўттиз	thirty
қирқ	forty
эллик	fifty
олтмиш	sixty
етмиш	seventy
саксон	eighty
тўқсон	ninety
юз	hundred

минг	thousand
миллион	million
миллиард	billion

In compound numerals the lower orders of numerals follow the higher. Each numeral is written separately:

ўн бир	eleven
ўн икки	twelve
ўн уч	thirteen
ўн тўрт	fourteen
ўн беш	fifteen
ўн олти	sixteen
ўн етти	seventeen
ўн саккиз	eighteen
ўн тўққиз	nineteen
йигирма бир	twenty-one
ўттиз икки	thirty-two
қирқ уч	forty-three
эллик тўрт	fifty-four
олтмиш беш	sixty-five
етмиш олти	seventy-six
саксон етти	eighty-seven
тўқсон саккиз	ninety-eight

бир юз ўн тўққиз	one hundred-nineteen
икки юз саксон саккиз	two hundred-eighty-eight
тўққиз ўз тўқсон икки	nine hundred-ninety-two
бир минг тўққиз юз тўқсон икки	nineteen-ninety-two (1992)

The Uzbek ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix -нчи (after vowels) or -инчи (after consonants) to cardinal numbers:

биринчи	first
иккинчи	second
учинчи	third
тўртинчи	fourth
бешинчи	fifth
олтинчи	sixth
еттинчи	seventh
саккизинчи	eighttth
тўққизинчи	ninth
ўнинчи	tenth
йигирманчи	twentieth
ўттизинчи	thirtieth
қирқинчи	fortieth

эллигинчи	fiftieth
олтмишинчи	sixtieth
етмишинчи	seventieth
саксонинчи	eightieth
тўқсонинчи	ninetieth
юзинчи	hundredth
мингинчи	thousandth

In Uzbek the denominator of a fraction always takes the ablative suffix while the numerator does not take any suffix:

иккидан бир	'one-half'
тўртдан уч	'three-fourths'
бешдан тўрт	'four-fifths'
ўндан тўққиз	'nine-tenths'

The decimals are expressed by the word бутун 'whole' followed by the denominator and the numerator:

ўттиз саккиз бутун ўндан олти	'thirty-eight and six-tenths'
бир бутун ўндан тўққиз	'one and nine-tenths'
икки бутун ўндан беш	'two and five-tenths'

In spoken Uzbek the word бутун frequently is omitted or is replaced by -у or ва. both meaning 'and':

ўттиз саккиз-у ўндан олти	'thirty-eight and six-tenths'
ўттиз саккиз ва ўндан олти	'thirty-eight and six-tenths'
ўттиз саккиз ўндан олти	'thirty-eight and six-tenths'

APPENDIX 4: FORMS OF ADDRESS

Uzbek has a variety of ways to address people, depending on their relationship, gender, or status.

Дўстим!	'My friend!'
Ўртоқ!	'Comrade!'
Касбдош!	'Colleague!'
Хонимлар ва жаноблар!	'Ladies and gentlemen!'
Қадрли дўстим!	'My dear friend!'
Қадрли дўстларим!	'My dear friends!'
Ота!	'Father!'
Отажон!	'Dear father!'
Ойи!	'Mother!'
Ойижон!	'Dear mother!'
Ака!	'(Big) brother!'
Ука	'(Little) brother!'
Опа!	'(Big) sister!'
Сингил!	'(Little) sister!'
Амаки!	'Uncle!' (father's brother)
Хола!	'Aunt!' (mother's sister)
Домла!	'Professor!'

APPENDIX 5: KINSHIP TERMS

Uzbek has the following terms expressing relationship based on blood:

бува	grandfather
буви	grandmother
ота-она	parents
ота	father
она	mother
амаки	paternal uncle
тоға	maternal uncle
амма	paternal aunt
хола	maternal aunt
ака-ука	brothers
ака	older brother
ука	younger brother
опа-сингил	sister
опа	older sister
сингил	younger sister
жиян	nephew
қиз жиян	niece
фарзанд	child
ўғил	son

қиз	daughter
невара	grand child
ўғил невара	grandson
қиз невара	granddaughter

For relations based on marriage, Uzbek has the following terms:

ўгай ота	stepfather
ўгай она	stepmother
қайната	father-in-law
қайнана	mother-in-law
эр	husband
хотин	wife
келин	daughter-in-law
куёв	son-in-law
келинойи	sister-in-law
почча	brother-in-law

GLOSSARY OF WORDS IN DIALOGS

аввал	first
автобус	bus
автобусга ўтирмоқ	to take the bus
ажойиб	wonderful
айтиб қўймоқ	to request to say
айтмоқ	to tell, to say
ака	older brother
алло	hello? (used only on the telephone)
алмаштирмоқ	to exchange
алоҳида	separately
Америка	America
Америкалик	American
ана	that (there)
ана у	that one (there)
анор	pomegranate
арзимайди	don't mention it
арзон	cheap
асосан	mostly, basically
ассалому алайкум!	how do you do? (greeting)
атлас	atlas (brightly colored silk cloth)

аччик	bitter, hot, spicy
аъзо	member
аҳвол	condition
банд	busy, occupied
балиқ	fish
банк	bank
барака	abundance
барака топинг!	good luck to you!
баъзан	sometimes
баҳо	cost, price
баҳор	spring
бекат	stop (for bus, tram, trolly)
бермоқ	to give, to sell, to pay; (aux.) to do something for someone
беш	five
биз	we
бизда	on/by us, we have
бизнес	business
билан	with, by, by means of

билет	ticket
бир томонга билет	one-way ticket
икки томонга билет	round-trip ticket
билмоқ	to know
бино	building
бир	one, a
бир неча	several
бироз	a little, some
битта	one (item)
бодринг	cucumber
болам	my child (form of address)
бора олмоқ	to be able to go
бормоқ	to go
бош	head
бошланмоқ	to start, to be begun
бошқармоқ	to manage
бу	this
бугун	today
булут	cloud
бутун	whole, entire
буюртма	order, (reservation for a) call

бўйлаб	along
бўлим	department
бўлмоқ	to become, to be
бўш	free, empty
ваалайкум ассалом!	how do you do? (response)
ва	and
вилоят	province
гап	talk, word, sentence
гапирмоқ	to talk, to speak, to tell
гаплашмоқ	to speak, to converse, to talk
гўшт	meat
гўштли	with meat
давр	period, era
дам	rest
дам олмоқ	to rest, to take a rest
даража	degree
демоқ	to say
деҳқон	farmer
доктор	doctor
доллар	dollar

дорихона	drugstore
думба	tail of sheep
думба ёги	tail fat (of sheep)
дўппи	cap (skull-cap worn by Uzbeks)
дўст	friend
еб кўрмоқ	to taste, to try to eat
емоқ	to eat
енг	sleeve
ер	land, place
бу ер	here
бу ерда	here
у ер	there
етмиш тўрт	seventy-four
етмоқ	to be enough, to reach
етти	seven
ёз	summer
ёзмоқ	to write
ёки	or
ёмон	bad
ёмгир	rain
ёмгир ёгмоқ	to rain

ёнида	next to, beside
ёрдам	help, assistance
ёрдам бермоқ	to help
ёш	year (of age)
ёқмоқ	to be liked, to please
ёғ	fat, oil
ёғингарчилик	rainy days
ёғмоқ	to fall (rain, snow, etc.)
жиддий	serious
жойлашмоқ	to be located
жон	soul
жоним билан	with pleasure
жуда	very, too
жума	Friday
жўнамоқ	to leave, to set off, to go
жўнатмоқ	to send
зарар	harmful
икки	two
иккинчи	second
илтимос	please

институт	institute
иситма	fever
исм	name
иссиқ	hot
истамоқ	to want
ичида	inside, in its inside
ичмоқ	to drink
иш	work, affair
ишбилармон	businessman
ишламоқ	to work
ишларингиз яхшими?	how are things?
ишларингиз қандай?	how are things with you?
иқтисодчи	economist
йигирма	twenty
йигирма беш	twenty-five
йигирма икки	twenty-two
йил	year (of calendar)
йўл	line, way, road
йўқ	there is/are not

кабоб	kebab (meat roasted on skewers)
калта	short
кам	a little, few
касал	illness, sickness
касал бўлмоқ	to get sick
катта	large, big; very much
катталик	greatness, bigness
каттароқ	bigger
кейин	after
кейинги	next
келмоқ	to come
керак	necessary, must
керак бўлмоқ	to be necessary, to have to
кетмоқ	to go, to leave
кеч	evening, P.M.; late
кеча	yesterday
кечиринг	excuse me
кечирмоқ	to excuse, let pass
кечроқ	later
кило	kilo, kilogram
килограм	kilogram

кимёгар	chemist
кирмоқ	to enter
китоб	book
кичик	small
киши	person
компания	company
корпус	corps
корхона	enterprise
куз	autumn
кун	day
кутмоқ	to wait
кўйлак	shirt, dress
кўк	green, blue
кўмак	assistance, help
кўмак бермоқ	to help, to assist
кўнгилли	volunteer
кўп	much, many, a lot
кўрмоқ	to see; (aux.) to try to do something
кўча	street

лаббай	yes?, what did you say?
лағмон	noodles (usually cooked with meat, vegetables and sauce)
маза	taste
мазали	tasty, delicious
май	May
майли	all right; permissable, may
мактаб	school
мамлакат	country
мана	this (here), here
манти	dumplings (steamed, with meat filling)
Марказ	Center (central government)
марказий	central
марҳамат	please
маълумот	information, education
олий маълумот	higher education
мақтамоқ	to praise
мева	fruit
мева шарбати	fruit juice

мен	I
менга	to me
менда	on/by me, I have
мени	me
менинг	my
метр	meter
меҳмон	guest
меҳмондорчилик	hospitality
минерал	mineral
миннатдор	greatful, thankful
минут	minute
мол	cattle
мол гўшти	beef
мос	fitting, suitable
мос келмоқ	to fit, to be suitable
мумкин	possible, can, may
мутахассис	specialist
муҳтож	require, need

нарса	thing
нарх	price
нафас	breath
нафас олмоқ	to breathe, to take a breath
нега?	why?
неча?	how many?
нечада?	how?
нечанчи?	which number?
нима?	what?
нима дегани?	what does it mean?
нималар?	what (things)?
нима учун?	why?
нок	pear
нордон	sour, bittersweet
овқат	dish, food, meal
овқатланмоқ	to dine, to eat
оз	few, little
озгина	a bit, a little
оила	family
олдида	in front of
олдин	ago, before

олиб келмок	to bring
олий	higher
олмоқ	to take; to buy, (aux) to be able to
олти	six
олтмиш	sixty
олтмиш бир	sixty-one
олтмиш икки	sixty-two
олтмиш тўрт	sixty-four
она	mother
оператор	operator
осон	easy
ота	father
очиқ	open
очмоқ	to open
оқ	white
оғиз	mouth
оғримоқ	to ache
оғриқ	pain, ache

палов	pilav (rice steamed with meat, carrots, onions, and spices)
пахта	cotton
пиёз	onions
пилла	silkworm cocoon
поезд	train
посилка	parcel
профессор	professor
ранг	color
рақам	(telephone) number
раҳмат	thank you
ресторан	restaurant
рози	satisfied, pleased
рухсат	permission
рухсат бермоқ	to permit
сабзавот	vegetable
саккиз	eight
саккиз юз эллик беш	eight hundred-fifty-five
саккиз юз ўн икки	eight hundred-twelve
сезмоқ	to feel
секин	slowly

сиз	you
сизга	to you
сизда	on/by you, you have
сиздан	from you
сизларни	you
сизни	you
сизнинг	your
соат	hour, o' clock
совуқ	cold
сомса	somsa (pie filled with meat or squash)
сотилмоқ	to be sold
соғ	healthy
соғ бўлинг	be healthy
соғлиқ	health
соҳа	field
сув	water
сўм	som (basic unit of Uzbek money)
сўнг	then, after
сўрамоқ	to ask

тавсия	offer, recommendation
тавсия қилмоқ	to offer, to recommend
тайёр	ready
таклиф	invitation, offer
таклиф қилмоқ	to invite, to offer
талаб	demand
талаба	student
ташкил этмоқ	to organize
театр	theater
тез	quick, fast
тезюрар	express
телевизор	television
телеграф	telegraph
телефон	telephone
телефон қилмоқ	to phone, to call
температура	temperature
тикилмоқ	to be sewn
тил	language, tongue
тилак	wish
тинчлик	peace
Тинчлик Корпуси	Peace Corps

томон	way, side, direction
томонида	on the side of
томоқ	throat
топмоқ	to guess
тугамоқ	to end
тугатмоқ	to finish, to graduate from
тумов	a cold
турмоқ	to stand, to stay; to cost
қанча турмоқ	to cost how much
туш	noon, afternoon
тушки	mid-day
тушки овқат	lunch
тушмоқ	to get off
тушунмоқ	to understand
тўймоқ	to be full
тўппа-тўғри	correct, exactly
тўқ	full
тўққиз	nine
тўғри	true, right

у	he, she, it, that
улар	they
унга	to him, her, it
унда	then, in that case
уни	him, her, it
унинг	his, her, its
узр	forgive me, I'm sorry
узоқ	far
узум	grapes
уй	home
университет	university
ундай бўлса	if it is so, in that case
устидан	on top of, upon
учратмоқ	to meet, to see
учрашув	meeting
учун	for
учқуч	airplane
учқуч билан	airmail
фамилия	family name, last name
фақат	but, only

хайр	goodbye
хат	letter
хизмат	service
хола	aunt (form of address)
хоҳламоқ	to want
худо	God
хуш	well, good
хуш келибсиз	welcome (greeting)
хўп	fine, all right, O.K.
чарчамоқ	to be tired
чақира олмоқ	to be able to call for
чақирмоқ	to call for
чой	tea
чопон	robe (knee-length robe worn by Uzbeks)
чуқур	deep
шакар	sugar
шакарсиз	without sugar
шарбат	juice
шарт	requirement, must
шаҳар	city, town

ширин	sweet
энг ширин	sweetest
шошилмоқ	to be in a hurry, to hurry
шу	that, this
шундай	like this, like that, so
шуғулланмоқ	to be engaged in
шўрва	soup (with potatoes and meat)
эди	was, were (irregular verb)
экан	it seems (irregular verb)
элчихона	embassy
эмас	is/are not (irregular verb)
эмоқ	to be (irregular verb)
энг	most
энди	now
эртага	tomorrow
эрталаб	in the morning
эшитмоқ	to listen, to hear

юбормоқ	to send, to release; (aux.) to unexpectedly do something
юз	hundred
бир юз	one hundred
бир юз йигирма	one hundred-twenty
бир юз ўн	one hundred-ten
юзинчи	hundredth
юрак	heart
юрмоқ	to walk, go
якшанба	Sunday
яна	more
ярим	half
яхши	good
яхши боринг	go in peace
яхши кўрмоқ	to like
яхшимисиз?	how are you?
яхши қолинг	stay in peace

ўз	self, own
ўзим	myself
ўзингиз	yourself
ўзбек	Uzbek
Ўзбекистон	Uzbekistan
ўйин	play, game
ўйламоқ	to think
ўлчамоқ	to measure
ўн	ten
ўн икки	twelve
ўн уч	thirteen
ўнг	right (side)
ўраб бермоқ	to wrap up for someone
ўрамоқ	to wrap up
ўрганмоқ	to learn, to study
ўрта	secondary, middle
ўтган	past, last
ўтирмоқ	to sit
ўтмоқ	to pass, to cross
ўттиз	thirty
ўттиз уч	thirty-three
ўттиз саккиз	thirty-eight

ўхшамоқ	to be like, to be similar to
ўша	that, that one
уқимоқ	to read
ўқитувчи	teacher
ўғил	son
қабул	acceptence
қабул қилмоқ	to accept, to place, to reserve
қаерга?	where?
қаерда?	where?
қайси?	what?, which?
қайта ишламоқ	to process, to refine
қайтармоқ	to return (something)
қайтиб келмоқ	to come back
қайтмоқ	to return, to go back
қандай?	what?, what kind of?; how?
қанча?	how much?, how long?
қарши	opposite, other (side)
қатнамоқ	to go (back and forth)
қачон?	when?
қиз	daughter, girl
қизармоқ	to become red, to be enflamed

қилинмоқ	to be made, to be done
қилмоқ	to do
қирқ	forty
қирқ икки	forty-two
қиш	winter
қишлоқ	village, rural area
қовоқ	squash
қовоқли	with squash
қовун	melon
қовурилган	fried
қовурилмоқ	to be fried
қолмоқ	to stay; (aux.) to suddenly do something; (aux.) to request to do something
қор	snow
қор ёғмоқ	to snow
қора	black
қорин	stomach
қурмоқ	to build
қўй	sheep
қўй гўшти	lamb
қўл	hand, arm

қўлёзма	manuscript
Қўшма Штатлар	United States
ҳа	yes
ҳаво	weather, air
ҳаво ранги	blue
ҳам	also
ҳам шу	the same
ҳар	every
ҳар куни	every day
ҳақида	about
ҳақиқат	truth
ҳақиқатан	truly, actually, really
ҳақиқатан ҳам	indeed
ҳеч	never, no, none
ҳеч нарса	nothing
ҳеч қандай	nothing
ҳис	feeling
ҳис қилмоқ	to feel
ҳозир	now, right now